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# FIRST EDITION.

*MIDNIGHT.*

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Recognition of Cuba—Repeal of the Charter of a Medical Society—Bill Amendatory of an Act Relating to Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—Election of President, Vice President and Members of Congress. HOUSE: Georgia Reconstruction—Free List—Lengthy Debate on the Mode of Taking the Next Census—Election Frauds—Gold Gambling Sales.

(By Telegraph, to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1869.

SENATE.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, endorsing the resolutions of the legislature relative to the recognition of Cuba as an independent government. A number of petitions requesting relief from disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion. Also a memorial favorable to the accordance of belligerent rights to Cuba. Referred.

Mr. ANTHONY, in presenting a report from the Committee on Printing, said he intended soon to call attention to the necessity of some reform in the matter of public printing, the report being a provision for the printing of 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. POMEROY remarked that the farmers and agriculturalists of the country were interested in the report, which was not to advance their interests, and was deserving of circulation for that reason. The report of the Committee, and similar reports from the same source, for publication, were discussed. In regard to the publication of a map of the United States, illustrative of the resources of the country, to be made in connection with the report of the Commissioner of the General Land office, considerable discussion ensued.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill relative to the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, fixing that of the Chief Justice at $12,000, and Associate Justices at $10,000. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the disposal of the public lands in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The bill provides that all public lands in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, shall be subject to disposal under the Homestead laws, by sale and location, under the same general laws as now govern public lands in other States.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill constituting the Mississippi Valley Land Company a national corporation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial from citizens and members of the Legislature of Virginia, urging that the State be admitted to representation in Congress. Tabled.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District and of taking such other legislation as may be necessary to secure for the medical practitioners in the District equal rights and opportunities, without distinction of color.

Mr. MORRILL objected to the immediate consideration.

Mr. SUMNER said if the occasion for the resolution was known there would be no objection. A surgeon who had been brevetted Colonel for services in the United States, was now a practicing physician in Washington, and he and another member of his profession had, upon making application to the Medical Society in the District of Columbia, been black balled, they not being white gentlemen, the effect of that act was to exclude them from the co-operation and counsel with members of that Society in Washington, and thereby inflict a penalty upon a large class of the community. The Society referred to, prohibited the consultation or association by the members thereof with any resident practitioner not a member. Thus were these colored practitioners shut out from the ordinary opportunities of consulting with their professional brethren on important cases coming before them. Their race was degraded by the act, and the profession which was guilty of such astrocism degraded itself. The medical profession of Washington should reform this outrage would not be allowed to continue without a remedy if the speaker could obtain it through the action of Congress.

Mr. PATTERSON inquired whether it was not possible to obtain the necessary remedy through the medium of Congressional action. Would not admissions to the medical consultations of this society be regulated by the society notwithstanding remedial action by Congress, as proposed?

Mr. SUMNER said that by repealing the existing charter of this Society, and chartering a new Society founded on republican principles, which should receive uniformed men irrespective of color, the object desired might be obtained. This same battle had been fought, stage by stage, and the victory had been approved by sages. The present question was but one additional feature of the struggle for principle.

Mr. PATTERSON expressed his cordial approbation of a proposition of the character of that proposed. At first he supposed this one might not be practical, nor attain the object sought.

Mr. MORTON then withdrew his objection to the resolution, inasmuch as it was simply a direction to the Committee, and would not commit the Senate to any action in the premises.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Committee on Judiciary, a bill introduced by Mr. Stanbery, relating to appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill as amended is as follows:

*A Bill Defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in Certain Cases.*—Be it enacted, &c., That under the Constitution, the judicial power of the United States does not embrace political power, or give to the judicial tribunals any authority to question the decision of the political departments of the Government on political questions, and it is hereby declared that all courts of the United States, in the administration of justice, shall be bound by the decision of the political departments of the Government on political questions.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted that it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State, and it is hereby in accordance with former legislation declared that no civil State government exists in Virginia, Mississippi or Texas, and the so called civil State government in either of said States shall be recognized as valid or legal State government either by the executive or the judicial power or authority of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or until such State governments are represented in the Congress of the United States; and it is hereby declared that the act of Congress, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of rebel States, passed March 2d, '67, and the several acts supplementary to and explanatory thereof, are political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question, and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby prohibited from entertaining jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts, in either of said States, until Senators and Representatives from such States shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States, or Congress shall recognize such State government as valid, and meanwhile all acts or parts of acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, *habeas corpus*, or other proceeding, to bring before said Supreme Court for review, any case, civil or criminal, or other proceeding arising out of the execution of said act to provide for a more efficient government of rebel States, and of acts supplementary thereto, or which authorize an appeal in any case from the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States in a *habeas corpus* proceeding to the Supreme Court, or which authorize the Supreme Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, or other writ, to bring before it for review any judgment of the Circuit, or any other Court, or of any Judge thereof, in a *habeas corpus* case, or proceeding be, and the same are hereby suspended; and no law heretofore passed extending the judicial system of the United States over any of the said rebel States shall be construed to recognize any State government existing therein, until Senators and Representatives from said State shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States, or Congress shall recognize a State government therein as valid; and the President is hereby directed to hold said States by military authority without regard to any civil proceeding or authority whatever.

Mr. STEWART offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend his orders of November 2d and 11th, 1869, restoring to private entry the land heretofore withdrawn for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, until the end of the present session of Congress, so that the interests of pre-emption and homestead settlers, as well as the rights of the railroad company, may be investigated.

Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and representatives in Congress in all the States of the Union. It provides that the presidential electors shall be elected in each State on the second Tuesday of October, in the year in which they are to be chosen, and that representatives in Congress shall be elected in each State on the second Tuesday of October next preceding the beginning of the term of Congress to which they are elected. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. STOCKTON introduced a bill to further amend the act to provide internal revenue. It amends the act of June 30, 1864, by adding to section 124 a proviso, that all bequests or devises of personal or real property in trust exclusively for charitable uses shall be exempt from tax or duty. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the Senate took up the bill to remove the political disabilities of certain persons therein named. An amendment was agreed to increasing the number of persons thus relieved, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. SCHOYER, the Senate reconsidered the action taken on Wednesday, by which it was ordered that the floor of the Senate should be cleared of intruders ten minutes before the meeting of the body. The resolution being again before the Senate, it was amended so as to read, "that the floor be cleared five minutes before the commencement of each session." Agreed to.

The bill to encourage the production of cotton in the United States came up in order, and on motion of Mr. OSBORN, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition of the leather and hide importing trade of New York, asking the repeal of the duty on hides, and stating that their business was unfavorably effected; that it exceeds one hundred millions in leather, and two hundred millions a year in boots and shoes, and that the export trade in boots and shoes is ruined.

Mr. KELLEY presented the petition of several hundred citizens of Niagara county, N. Y., asking the removal of all duties on coal.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. It directs the military commander of the Department to convene, by proclamation, the Legislature of Georgia, which was elected under the proclamation of General Meade, of the 26th of June, 1868, and cause each member to take the oath of office required by the reconstruction acts, and requires the Legislature so convened to adopt the 15th amendment to the Constitution as a condition precedent to representation in Congress.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill to place on the free list the following articles in tea, coffee, molasses and syrup melada or cane juice, rice, salt, flour, hides, skins for lighting paper, and iron in pigs. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. STEVENSON also introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of conflicting claims to patents. Referred to Committee on Patents.

Mr. FOX asked leave to offer a resolution for the creation of a special committee of five members to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the New York gold market, from the 21st to the 25th of September last, especially to inquire whether the President, Secretary, Treasurer, or any officer of the Government was in any manner interested in causing such fluctuations, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. SCOFIELD and others objected and the resolution was not received.

Mr. CHURCHILL introduced a bill divididing the Northern Judiciary District of New York into two districts, to be called the Middle and Western Districts.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of amending the pension laws by making it the duty of pension agents to prepare vouchers and transmit them to the postoffice address of the pensioner. Adopted.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented the joint resolutions of the Ohio Legislature rejecting the proposed Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE introduced a bill to provide for a continued supply of artificial limbs to soldiers, and to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty. Referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. BINGHAM offered resolutions for printing five thousand copies of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the accompanying maps, and of a condensed edition for distribution abroad in the French, German and Swedish languages. Referred to Committee on Printing.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill authorizing an additional issue of legal tender notes to the amount of forty four millions, and moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD moved its reference to the Committee on Banking, remarking that the question of reference of such bills might as well be decided now.

Mr. JUDD inquired whether, under the rule organizing the Committee on Banking, this bill did not necessarily go to that Committee.

The SPEAKER replied that he had no power over the House in its votes referring bills. This bill might, by a vote of the House, be sent to the Committee on Public Buildings. If the Chair were to give his views on the applicability of the rule, it would be that the bill should go to the Committee on Banking; but it was not within the province of the Chair to make the ruling.

Mr. INGERSOLL said if the proposed reference were to occasion debate he should withdraw it for the present.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the census bill. The discussion was participated in by many of the members, as to the most economical manner of taking the census, Mr Butler, of Massachusetts, contending that the work could be best and most appropriately performed by the officers of the Internal Revenue, and Mr. Garfield holding the ground that the small economy in this matter would be wastefulness.

Mr. SCHOFIELD commenting on the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Kelly), ridiculing the idea of false economy in this matter, said he would like his colleague to read his own speeches, delivered in Pennsylvania during the last fall campaign, in favor of the Republican party as the party of economy.

Mr. KELLY asked his colleague to state whether he had ever suggested, in any of his speeches, that it was wise economy to save pence and throw away pounds?

Mr. SCOFIELD could not say his colleague had said that; but his colleague had said a great many foolish things. He might possibly have said that too. [Laughter.] He believed, after all, that the safest and best way was to go back to the old mode, and let the census be taken by the United States Marshals, who were bonded officers, and many of whom were experienced in the matter. He had examined, last night, the old census bill of 1850, and found that many of the best features of the present bill were transcripts from it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., wishing to test the sense of the House on whether the present machinery of the Government should be used for taking the census, or whether a new set of officers should be created, moved to amend the fourth section by making it read, "that it shall be the duty of the assessors of Internal Revenue, in each district, to cause all the inhabitants to be enumerated." There was a paid, well trained, and thoroughly sifted body of men who could do the work well. As to the objection urged by Mr. Garfield, that the people might not like to give information to Internal Revenue officers, lest it might have some effect on their taxes, he did not think there was much force in that. Every one knew that the census was for the very purpose of ascertaining the proportion of taxes, and every one would say that it was just as necessary to give answers truly to the Assistant Assessors as to an Enumerator. If members were now to vote for the appointment of a new officer in each of their districts, with the appointment of a number of sub officers, each with as many clerks as he could get, they would be accused, however justly or unjustly, of voting that amount of patronage into their hands, and they had got as much of a load of that description to carry as they ought to load themselves with, and run a good race next fall. Especially was that so when they had already a set of officers with very little to do, and who could do this census work without any charge to the Treasury.

Mr. MAYNARD argued that it was not to be expected that with the rate of compensation provided for enumerators, (four dollars a day for six days), competent men could be procured, or that anything like a complete census would be taken by them.

Mr. STOKES, Chairman of the Census Committee, replied to Mr. Maynard's objection, and expressed his conviction that competent men could be got for four dollars per day, which was all the members of the Tennessee Legislature received.

Mr. JUDD argued on the great importance of the statistical information to be obtained by the census being taken, not only by the Legislative Department of the country, but by the national creditors abroad, and expressed the sentiment that no ideas of economy should be permitted to intervene as an obstacle to a perfect and complete census.

Mr. FAIRFIELD also replied to the argument in favor of employing the Internal Revenue officers to take the census, taking the ground that the tax gatherer was an officer odious to the people, who should be thoroughly divorced that the census had no connection what ever with taxation. The whole cost of taking the census of 18 0, exclusive of printing and publishing, was $1,318,000, of which $858,000 was for the payment of the Assistant Marshal, who did the work which enumerators would have to do.

Mr. ALLISON, a member of the Census Committee, also argued against the amendment offered by Mr. Butler.

Mr. BUTLER said his plan did not propose to interfere with the duties of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but to place the assessors for this purpose under the Census Superintendents.

M. ALLISON remarked that then the proposition was still more objectionable, because it would increase the assessors and assistant assessors under two separate and distinct jurisdictions, which would make confusion worse confounded. It would be impossible for them to act under two distinct and separate departments of the Government. He would be very glad if the expense of taking the census could be reduced, but the primary and great objection to the system proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts was that it would interfere with the legitimate business of the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. WOOD thought the amendment offered, was not without some merit, and said his first impulse had been to favor anything which would restrict the patronage of the Government, but considering the vast interest at stake, and knowing the whole value of the census depended on its precision and accuracy, he would not allow any feeling of a political character to interfere with it.

Mr. JENCKES agreed that there was something of value in each of the pending propositions, and that while the Assessors should not be employed to take the enumeration, the statistical information possessed by the Internal Revenue Bureau, should be utilized for the purpose of the census.

Mr. BUTLER closed the debate by an argument in support of his amendment. He claimed that under it there would be efficiency, greater promptness, greater accuracy, and greater economy. The gentleman from New York, Mr. Wood, had informed the Commissioner that the census of 1855, in his State, made by the Republican party, had been entirely a fraud. He thought it would be found also to be, that there should be no census taken at all. There might be an idiosyncracy about New York that nothing could be done there which was not a fraud and a swindle from the beginning. He admitted there was great danger that nothing could be found out in New York about elections, about the census, about gold speculations, or about schemes of pension frauds. It seems to be one living mass of corruption and fraud, of which the gentleman (Mr. Wood) was a representative. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS asked Mr. Butler whether he meant the State or city?

Mr. BUTLER—The city always, sir.

Mr. DAVIS—Then I have nothing to say.

Mr. WOOD—I ask the gentleman whether his opinion of New York has been gathered from the amount of litigation to which he has been subjected there? (Laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER—Not at all, sir; I have never yet been able to get a case for trial in New York. I expect a good deal of fraud when I do.

In further criticism of the details of the bill, Mr. Butler said he wanted to know the statistics of railroad transportation, of the express business, and of the telegraph business, because he looked forward to the time within the next ten years, when the country would have to grapple with these great interests, and take the control of them.

The debate being closed, the question was taken on Mr. Butler's amendment, and it was rejected. Ayes, 22—nays not counted.

On motion of Mr. Wood, and after considerable discussion, the fifth section was amended by requiring each district superintendent to be a resident of the district.

After progressing to the seventh section, the Committee rose, and on motion of Mr. WOOD, adjourned until Monday, which motion, however, was apparently carried, but on a division of the vote by yeas and nays, was rejected—yeas 62, nays 105.

Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution authorizing the Speaker to assign recently admitted members to committees, provided this should not be construed as changing the rule limiting the number except for the present Congress. Adopted.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to prevent and punish election frauds, and prescribe the time for holding elections for members of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to impose a tax on all fictitious and gambling sales of gold. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at a quarter past four, adjourned until to-morrow.

## HAVANA.

**President Grant's Message—How it was Received—Interior News Unimportant.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The message of President Grant has caused intense excitement. The sympathizers with the revolution are disappointed. The Spaniards are satisfied, and look upon the message as the harbinger of peace and prosperity in the islands.

News from the interior are unimportant. While a body of troops were conveying provisions from Manzanilla to Los Tunus they were attacked by the insurgents. The fight lasted two days, from morning until night. The losses are unknown. The insurgents harrassed the troops the entire distance, but the convoy reached Los Tunas.

SECOND EDITION.

*FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.*

## NEWS BY CABLE.

Rebel Bonds—Government Telegraph Lines—French Excited over the Message—Decrease of Bullion—Ecumenical Ceremonies—Peabody Funeral Fleet—King William Receives the Cross of the Order of St. George—The Viceroy of Egypt Succumbs to the Sultan of Turkey—Scene in the Corps Legislatif—Illuminations in Honor of the Ecumenical Council.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 9.—That portion of the President's Message relating to neutrality in the matter of the ocean cables, printed here to-day, causes great excitement.

The bullion in the bank of France has increased ten million seven hundred thousand francs.

The semi official Journals praise the speech made by Forcade in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, and assert that the success which it had in the House has so strengthened the government as to render it improbable that the contemplated change of the Ministry will be carried.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, M. Rochefort replied with bitterness to the speech of Forcade. He made offensive allusions to the Emperor, which caused great disorder in the chamber, and were received with a storm of dissent from the majority. He spoke of the scene at the opening of the Chambers, when, he asserted, the Emperor gave the signal for members to laugh at him. Rochefort was frequently interrupted and called to order.

Many cities in France were illuminated last night in honor of the inauguration of the Council at Rome. At Marseilles a crowd of 1,500 men made a violent demonstration against the illuminations. They marched through the streets singing the Marseillaise hymn, destroyed the decorations and transparencies, and committed other excesses. The police dispersed the mob after making sixty arrests.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 9.—The prices of rebel bonds have been considerably improved recently, in view of the proposed settlement of the Alabama claims.

The Government will take possession of the telegraph lines of the country on the last of January.

The delay in the sailing of the funeral fleet of George Peabody was owing to an accident to the steamer Inconstant.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—Vessels arriving from the South Atlantic report fresh and severe gales.

Letters from Rome assert the majority of the French Bishops, including Dupan, Laupand many of the German Bishops will oppose a declaration of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

LONDON, December 9.—The specie in the Bank of England increased £233,000 during the week.

ROME.

ROME, December 9.—The ceremonies, yesterday, attending the opening of the sessions of the Ecumenical Council lasted five hours. The city has been entirely tranquil. The illuminations and fireworks contemplated last evening were postponed on account of the rain.

At the sitting of the Corps to-day the Minister of State alluded to the assembling of the Church Council at Rome, and made a speech foreshadowing the policy of the Government. He intimated that the Government would not hesitate to take steps to suppress any attempt at Spain in case the Council should advocate measures hostile to her interests.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 9.—The Emperor Alexander has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George upon King William of Prussia, as a proof of the cordial relations existing between Russia and Prussia.

EGYPT.

PARIS, December 9.—The Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan, and accepted all the conditions it imposes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 9—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¼; account, 92¼@92⅜. American Securities firmer; '62s, 85½; 68s, 84⅜; 67s, 80⅜; Ten-Forties, 81½. Erie, 20¼; Illinois, 99⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—Cotton: market steady; middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 12d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. California white Wheat 9s 10d; club 9s 7d; Red Western 9s 5d. Flour 22s. Corn 29s. Oats 2s 11d. Peas 38s. Pork 110s. Beef 107s. Lard 76s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon 67s 6d.

LONDON, December 9.—Tallow quiet. Refined Petroleum firmer. Sugar 26s@ 33s 6d and quiet. Turpentine quiet. Calcutta Linseed 56s.

HAVRE, December 9.—Cotton firm, at 135f. afloat.

ANTWERP, December 9.—Bourse firm, Rentes 72f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—Bonds firm at 90⅝@90¾.

ANTWERP, December 9.—Petroleum firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, December 9.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc bancos 10 schillings.

HAMBURG, December 8.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc bancos 10 schillings.

FRANKFORT, December 9.—Bonds closed firm at 90⅜@90⅝.

## CHICAGO.

**A Respite—Taxes—Suicide—Jury Failed to Agree.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 9.—The conflicting statements in regard to what disposition Gov. Palmer has made of Daniel Walsh's case, have finally been settled by a dispatch from the Governor to-day, granting a respite of thirty days.

The regular tax levy for the present year on this city foots up $5,990,332, on a valuation of $266,022,180, at the rate of fifteen mills on the dollar.

A partially insane woman named Johanna Jauck, at Madison, Wis., last night, stripped herself naked, jumped into a well of a neighbor and drowned herself.

The jury in the well known Rhowberg whisky case, on trial at Dubuque, involving twelve hundred barrels of whiskey, failed to agree and were discharged. The jury were out about eighteen hours.

## CHICAGO.

**Wyoming Legislature—Railroad Matters—Woman Suffrage.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The following act was passed by the Wyoming Territory Legislature on Tuesday last, and was signed by Gov. Augur: Any person in the employ of any railroad in this Territory, who may be injured or killed while in the performance of his duties, or otherwise, shall have, or his widows or heirs shall have, the same right of action for damages against the said company, as if such person was not in the employ of said company. Any agreement, written or verbal, to hold such company harmless or free from damages shall be null and void.

The final vote on the Woman's Suffrage bill in the same Legislature stood: Council, seven for to two against; House, seven for to forty-one against.

**Additional Markets by Telegraph.**

CHICAGO, December 9.—Grain markets to-night quiet. Provisions steady, with sales 1,000 bbls Mess Pork seller February at $32@32.25, and 500 bbls do seller January at $32; sales 1,000 pieces Green Hams at 11¾c. and 700 pieces Lard in lots seller February at 19c.

## THE CAPITAL.

Appointment—A Question Settled—Custom Receipts—Canada Satisfied—Virginia Reconstruction.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1869.

ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The Committee on Reconstruction held a meeting this morning on the subject of the admission of Virginia. The meeting continued two hours. Eight or ten speeches were made by Radicals and Conservatives from Virginia, and members of the Committee. Some wanted the iron-clad oath administered to members of the Legislature, while others contended that the oath to support the Constitution of the United States is sufficient. The Committee adjourned to meet next on Saturday, at which time the contending parties are required to submit their respective views in writing.

A QUESTION SETTLED.

Supervisor Datcher, of New York, writes to Commissioner Delano that the practice prevails to a considerable extent in his district, by revenue officers, of charging for their services in making out papers that the law requires the tax payers to furnish, and asks if officers have such rights. Mr. Delano replies, that the practice cannot be sanctioned, and must not be permitted, and that all money received for such purposes must be refunded, and those who refuse to refund at once will be dismissed from the service.

ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

A Committee from the Legislature of Virginia waited on the Reconstruction Committee this morning and presented their views, briefly, reciting what had been done in the State towards carrying out the reconstruction acts, and asserting that what had been done by the people of Virginia was in good faith, and that the constitution as far as adopted shall be carried out to the very letter and spirit of its intent.

CANADA SATISFIED.

Letter have been received here from prominent gentlemen in Canada expressing satisfaction with the views of President Grant in his message relative to that country.

TARIFF—IRON SECTION.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning had the iron section of the tariff bill under consideration. The duties remain about the same, with a new classification.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated John F. Dillon, of Iowa, to be Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The custom receipts for the week ending December 4th, were $2,528,858.

## TENNESSEE.

**Railroad Accident—Suicide—Murder—Legislative Proceedings.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, December 9.—The question of a union depot for the various railroads is being agitated.

A brakesman on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad fell from a train on Thursday and was killed.

Peter Everson, a blacksmith, formerly of St. Louis committed, suicide at Van Buren, Ark., by shooting himself last week.

A bloody murder occurred at a candy pulling in Franklin county, Ark., on Thursday night. A difficulty occured between Mr. Eubank and Thomas Wert, the latter accusing the former of speaking disrespectfully of a lady, which Eubank unphatically denied. Wert drew a knife and commenced stabbing him, and a man named Guilford began beating him over the head with a revolver. Eubanks started to run, but was shot by Guilford and killed, which was captured, but Wert is still at large.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—The Senate passed, on first reading, to day, the bill providing that no person shall be indicted under the act emancipating slaves as a soldier during the late war, and dismissing all finding of prosecutions of the kind.

The resolution of the House requesting the Government to send to the Tennessee Senators and Representatives copies of the memorial asking Congress to compensate the Tennessee railroad for losses sustained during the war, was adopted.

The House adopted an amendment to Senate bill, on third reading, authorizing Nashville to sell city bonds to the amount of $500,000, and passed on second reading the Senate bill changing the Common School system. The bill leaves the question of schools to the counties, and authorizes them to vote tax for schools.

## CANADA.

**Red River Matters—Fire—Gunpowder Explosion.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTAWA, December 9.—Donald G. Smith, who arrived here a few days ago, received a cable dispatch from the Hudson Bay Company to proceed at once to the Red river to assist Gov. McTavish in the administration of the territory, or succeed him in case of his demise.

Dispatches received by Government from Mr. McDougal and Gov. McTavish represent the difficulty in the territory to be subsiding. Gov. McDougal will enter the territory as soon as the Queen's proclamation reaches him, and the authority of the Dominion Government, and the question of territory will be at once announced by him in a proclamation dated from Fort Garry.

The Executive Council will meet at once, and every reasonable representation from the half-breed population will receive the earliest attention of the government of the territory.

PETERBORO, December 9.—Several stores on the corner of George and Hunter streets were destroyed by fire. Loss $15,000.

An explosion of gunpowder occurred here by which several men were seriously injured.

## VIRGINIA.

**Feeling in Regard to Early Admission—Who Compose the Dissatisfied.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 9.—A Richmond dispatch says: The President's recommendation to Congress for the early admission of Virginia and the prospect of it being speedily carried out, caused unbounded feeling of rejoicing, the exceptions being a few factions of radicals whom the Republican party left to run the last Convention by themselves, and a few sore headed old Democrats, who exhibit cheap pluck by swearing they will not be counted in again. Governor Walker. The great mass of the Republicans and Conservatives are rejoiced at the prospect of an early admission. The talk about the Legislature undertaking to upset the provisions of the new Constitution, or render them inoperative, is unfounded. The only parties interested in keeping the State out are non residents who have been appointed to civil office by the military. All northern people who have come here as farmers or business men are rejoiced over the approaching admission, no matter which side they are on in politics, and all the officeholders are opposed to it.

**Woman Suffrage in New Jersey.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEWARK, December 9.—In the Womans' Suffrage Convention to-day resolutions were adopted that woman's right to vote in New Jersey has never been legally cancelled, and that woman suffrage Associations be formed in every Congressional District to promote this object, and secure the election of members to Congress and the Legislature who will advocate the political equality of women.

**Loss of a Pittsburgh Coal Barge.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—A barge containing twenty-two hundred bushels of coal, the property of Chas. McDougal, of Pittsburgh, sunk below the Falls, in six feet water. Valued at $2,500—no insurance.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Father Hyacinthe's Lecture—Spanish Gunboats will not be Relibelled—Another Injunction Prayed for—Small-pox Epidemic—Railroad Collision.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 9, 1869.

One of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever assembled in the Academy of Muisc was drawn this evening to hear the lecture of Pere Hyacinthe. Every seat in the building was occupied and hundreds were compelled to content themselves with standing room The audience comprised the intellegence of the city. Pere Hyacinthe said: Ladies and Gentlemen, I come to seek in this country a week's repose between the struggles of yesterday and those of to-morrow. I come, resolved to be silent. I come to behold that grand nation bearing an impress of the Deity, the more profound as the hand of man is less apparent on it. I come to look upon that young and vigorous nation which, if it weakens not, will realize in the future the greatest and best interests of God, for our race. I come here to listen, not to speak. It happened, however, that in this great cosmopolitan city I found France, and was appealed to by the charitable on behalf of suffering France. The members of the French Benevolent Society asked me to-day, now that a severe winter is about to set in, and aid my suffering countrymen in New York. Pere Hyacinthe spoke at length on the "Government of Life," with a charity as a subsidiary element. In the course of his remarks he said, "Love expresses itself by means the least foreign to it in man. It is at the root of every act. The heart is at the foundation of all; let us be men of heart; let us bear our hearts into civil life, into social life, and into domestic life. Let us be men of heart in city, in State; let us love country, family, loyalty and probity; let us love the Church of Christ, but not as the Church of any particular sect. Let us respect the letter, but not as an extinguisher. The letter kills, the spirit gives life. The lecturer continued at length in lucidation of his text. While he did not speak directly of his relation toward the Church of Rome, he favored the idea of an unsectarian Church, and the reconciling of religion and liberal ideas.

The *Tribune* says Judge Pierrepont does not hesitate to distinctly affirm that in case of the expected release of the Spanish gunboats from the original Peruvian libel, he does not intend to entertain the application of the Cuban authorities for the seizure of the vessels alleged to be designed for the commission of hostilities against the government colony, and the people of the island of Cuba, unless the Government at Washington shall so direct, after further consideration, and it then is highly improbable that the national authorities, as affairs now stand, will decide to have the Spanish gunboats relibeled, and Judge Pierrepont sees no chance in the future for further libels and detainments. I citizens except through the action of Congress, by which the ultimate course of the Administration will be finally determined.

The steamer St. Johns, of Mobile, has filed complaint in the United States Court asking for an injunction against the Erie Railroad officers, to prevent them from investing the earnings of the road in outside enterprises or speculations, in which such earnings may be applied to the payment of dividends in stock. Mr. St. Johns owns three hundred shares of Erie stock.

In the Board of Health yesterday it was stated that the small-pox was about becoming epidemic in the Fifth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth wards of Brooklyn, and three special inspectors were appointed to vaccinate the inhabitants.

A collision occurred on the Erie Road early this morning, when a passenger train and a freightt rain left standing on the track, just outside Bergen tunnel without displaying any lights. Some of the cars were loaded with live stock, and it is said a large number of sheep were killed. Five freight cars were demolished and the locomotive of the passenger train badly injured.

The Spanish gunboat case has gone over until to-morrow, when District Attorney Pierrepont expects to have instructions from Washington as to the course to pursue.

## CINCINNATI.

**Doings of a Revivalist—Religious Enthusiasm—Hog Cholera in Kentucky.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 9.—The Broadway Presbyterian Church was packed to night at a meeting conducted by the celebrated evangelist Rev. C. P. Hammond. He does not preach much, but resorts to anecdotes and illustrations, and makes the ministers and laymen do the work. Over one hundred persons rose for prayers, and about two hundred children within a week have professed conversion. He will remain a couple of weeks more at least.

There is an unusual religious interest in all the churches, and the daily morning and evening prayer meetings are crowded.

The receipts of the Bethel Fair amount to about $8,000. The daily attendance is immense, and increasing every day. It will close on Saturday night.

There is a report from Kentucky that the hog cholera is prevailing in that State. Yesterday the meat inspector of this city condemned a drove of two hundred hogs just arrived from Paris, Ky., on account of having the cholera. None of it is in this locality, except that imported.

## THE COURTS.

**District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.**

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.—The case of Johnpson vs. Smith was resumed, on the opening of Court. Mr. Smith, the defendant, being again called to the stand, testified as follows:

I have no knowledge that she had illicit intercourse with other men since the alleged promise of marriage. The aggregate sum of money and property that I have given to plaintiff from the 20th of March, 1867, to September the same year, was $1,560. From that time to the 3d of May I gave her $30. The money referred to, or $1,250 of it, was given for the settling of a breach of promise; the balance was given for living with her.

Cross examined.—It was on the 29th of March, 1867, that I gave her the $1,250 for the settlement of the alleged breach of promise. I did not propose to her that she sell her house for a drove of hogs and that I would dispose of the hogs for her. I never had any conversation with her in reference to such a transaction. I cannot swear positively to the date of which I gave the plaintiff the $1,250, but it was Monday. I did stop at the Stock Yard Hotel in Harrisburg, A. M. Grove proprietor, in October. 1867, was there about two weeks. I was in that city in September, 1867.

Here the testimony of this defendant for the present was concluded, and Mr. Moreland proposed to offer in evidence a telegram from Chicago signed by S. W Allinder, which stated that the witness Halligan who had been regularly subpœned would not come, and stated that if he would testify she would shoot him. Offer objected to, and the objection sustained.

The counsel for defendant offered in evidence the record from the Superior Court of Cook county, Illinois, in a breach of promise case in which Amy A. Johnson, the plaintiff in this case, was plaintiff, and E. H. Smith defendant; this for the purpose of contradicting Amy A. Johnson, and for the further purpose of showing accord and satisfaction in this case.

Plaintiff's counsel objected on the ground that the record is immaterial to this case, and the counsel for defendant having asked questions relative to it, are found by the answer of the witness. The Court sustained the objection and sealed a bill for defendant.

Defendants proposed to offer in evidence the depositions of several witnesses in Chicago, among whom was M. D. Brown, Esq., of Chicago, relative to the character of plaintiff. Plaintiff's counsel objected to the deposition of Mr. Brown on the ground that he had been the paid attorney of plaintiff anterior to and at the time of taking the deposition. Objection sustained.

The depositions not objected to were then read:

Benjamin Hendricks, Deputy Sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, deposed that the reputation of Mrs. Johnson was bad.

The deposition of Chas. E. Becker, a Chicago policeman, was next read. He knew a woman by the name of Johnson; did not know her first name; think the plaintiff was the woman, could not swear to it; heard that she kept an assignation house, heard persons say her character for chastity and virtue was bad.

The deposition of William Hopper came next. Knew plaintiff. Her reputation for chastity and virtue was not good.

Joseph Butler came next on the list—Kept a saloon; was not acquainted with Mrs Johnson

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1869.


PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 61½.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 90½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 133½@133¾.

IN the Dauphin Common Pleas, a motion to open the half million judgment in favor of the Treasury and against the Credit Mobilier, has been denied. The case will go up to the Supreme Court, perhaps, but the final collection of the judgment is safe to rely on. And there will be more coming, from the same quarter, for the public profit.

### TEXAS.

We welcome the late election advices from Texas with sincere satisfaction. There is but little doubt of the election of the regular Republican State ticket, with all our Congressmen and both branches of the Legislature. The Hamilton movement was so palpably in the reactionary interest, supported as it was by every unreconstructed rebel in that State, that its success would have been but the inauguration of fresh embarrassments in the disturbed field of southern politics. It would have been practically the postponement of the so much needed social and national reorganization of that great State of the future. But now, with the clear recognition, afforded by the results of the late canvass, of the just supremacy of those Republican principles which signify an absolute liberty and public repose under the shelter of the law, a future has indeed opened to Texas, all the rich promises of a new birth, political, social and national. Her future is to be that of the first State of the South, in every element of greatness. Her reconstruction is to be absolute, covering every element which concerns her people.

### DUTY ON IRON.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representative, in arranging some modifications of the tariff, reached the item of iron. It was first proposed to reduce the duty on pig iron to $5. It is now $9. This was voted down, then to $6, which was also lost. Finally $7 was agreed upon. The duty on scrap iron was reduced from $8 to 6. These amendments will be reported to the House for its action, and will most probably be adopted. On iron in forms ready for the market, no reduction is proposed; but Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, introduced a new schedule, the effort of which will, it is said, largely increase the duties.

There appears to be a disposition to lighten duties upon what may be called raw materials, into which category pig and scrap iron may be said to enter; but the action of the Committee, so far as it forshadows that of Congress, indicates an adherence to the principle of protection in the case of more advanced or perfect forms of manufactures. We think the present low price of cereals is teaching the representatives of the agricultural States a wholesome lesson on the subject of encouraging and fostering home manufactures so as to create home markets. The tide of opinion on that important question of national economy is beginning to turn.

### ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The telegraph yesterday morning informed us of the meeting of this great Council of the Catholic Church at Rome on Wednesday, amid great pomp and ceremony, and in the presence of vast multitudes.

The term *Œcumenical* is derived from a Greek word signifying the habitable earth, and is applied to this body because the entire Catholic world is represented in the persons of the prelates of every grade in that Church of all nations.

There have been many councils in the Church of Rome, the last of which was that of Trent in 1545, three hundred and thirty years ago, amidst the religious commotions caused by the Great Reformation. But the world has changed greatly since then; and, although public attention is strongly attracted to the present assemblage, it is a sentiment of curiosity rather than of reverence or dread. The time has gone by when any mighty hierarchy can seriously affect either the politics of the nations or the opinions of mankind.

It is generally believed that there will be great diversity of sentiment among the assembled prelates upon some of the questions that will come up for settlement, prominent among which is the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. The two opposing parties are known by the general terms of Gallican, or French party, who have the Germans generally with them, and the Ultra montane party, so called because found beyond the mountains—Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, &c.—with whom the South American prelates will, doubtless, affiliate. How those from the United States may arrange themselves is not yet clear, but the opinion is that they will generally take sides with the Ultramontane party. The Gallican party are to some degree liberals, and correspond in the Church with what are known as liberals, or the party of progress, in the politics of the world; while the Ultra montanes represent that type of opinion known in politics as Conservative. They oppose all progress, and are for holding on to the medieval ideas and usages. Of course there are some who desire to take a middle course; who are for taking things as they find them, while endeavoring to conserve all they can of the ancient powers, and usages of the church. It would be useless to speculate now as to how these great questions will be determined; but the opinion obtains in in the best informed quarters that the Council will be a stormy one.

### EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.

It was very pertinently said, in the Message, that the methods of the financial doctors just now "are as numerous as the speculations on political economy." The President has his method, Secretary Boutwell a second, and Comptroller Hulburd a third. And all the three methods are "various" from each other in some essential points. It is quite likely that the variety will be largely reinforced by the Congressional deliberations, and that any result in which their discussions shall mature, will not embody any objectional future in the various schemes emanating from Executive quarters.

We have not been able to commend the President's suggestion for shaving or scaling the legal-tender currency. It might answer for a despotic government of the last century to decree an absolute popular submission to our standard of valuation for the public obligations, and to claim another and lower valuation of the same promises for its own convenience. But that will not do for a Republic like ours, nor for any government known to the civilization of this century. In this we observe that some of the ablest of our Republican cotemporaries think with us.

The Chicago *Journal* regrets that the President's "plan for resumption is open to insuperable objections. It would, of necessity, precipitate some of the evils expressly deplored by the President."

The Chicago *Tribune*'s "most obvious objection to this plan," of currency redemption, is that "it would be an act of voluntary bankruptcy," in place of the involuntary bankruptcy now existing. The *Tribune* adds: "The United States can afford to set a better example to the world—the example of paying all her debts at par;" and again:

On the whole, we cannot say that the communications of the President and his fiscal officers, to Congress, have helped us to a knowledge of what is the policy of the administration on financial questions, or whether it has any policy.

While no two of the Federal officials think wholly together, upon these questions of finance, and there are scarcely to be found two journals, of any politics, agreeing in their suggestions to meet the situation, it would be idle to expect anything but a similar diversity of opinions and methods among Senators and Representatives upon all the points involved. The session may be safely counted on to present fully a hundred various schemes, all and each warranted by its author to be a panacea for every financial ill. Let us all all try to cultivate an amiable faith in the ultimate solution of the problem to the profit and honor of the country.

—As an example of the crude notions of many other wise, intelligent people, on this subject of resumption, we are tempted to mention one which we read in a journal before us at this writing—a journal of much general ability and of considerable local influence in an adjoining State. It is therein gravely proposed that Congress shall impound the gold interest now semi-annually payable to the National banks, until in two or three years, the sum shall amount to some $60,000,000,—then turning over the accumulation to the banks and directing an immediate resumption! The consent of the banks would not be asked, Congress imperatively "requiring" this temporary sequestration. Comment upon such a "method" is wholly unnecessary, except to observe that it is quite as sensible as many others which we find in our most prominent exchanges. This crop of methods is as fruitful of plagues as the dragon's teeth of Cadmus.

### THE RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

We take much pleasure in printing the annexed card from Hon. THOMAS HOWARD, one of the Committee which, in behalf of our local interests, attended the Keokuk Convention. His suggestion—for the timely designation of another Committee, to unite, with the Committee appointed at Keokuk, in personal efforts to secure the just recognition, by Congress, of the rights of the people to the unrestricted use of the river navigation—should be attended to at once. Nor should the responsibility, for a proper vindication of this important interest, be remitted by the people to any such incompetent hands as we occasionally see so officious here, in assuming the conduct of questions of leading moment to our material interests. The people should come together, and undertake a most necessary business in a way that may impress Congress with the idea that we are in earnest.

And we hope that some Representative, from one of our Western districts, will make it his business to obtain a special committee of Congress at the earliest possible day, to consider the situation, and to report measures which will meet the public demands. Whoever shall move in this direction, at once and effectively, will find that he has the people at his back. It is in this and its kindred directions, that more than one social issue is already looming up, to replace political questions now finally closed.

PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your paper of this morning you ask the question, "Have the people any rights that railway corporations are bound to respect?" I am very glad you have asked the question, and it is to be hoped you will follow it up, and that the people will follow it up, until an issue shall be freely made, and fully decided as to what, if any, rights the people have upon the subject to which your very important question relates.

Last summer the Board of Trade of this city appointed Colonel Kerr, Capt. Boltzhoover and myself delegates to attend a Convention at Keokuk, Iowa, called to consider the question of the improvement of our rivers, and especially the question of their obstruction by the piers of bridges. That convention, composed of delegates from all the States bordering on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, declared that the spans of bridges over the channel way of the Ohio river should be at least four hundred feet. Committees were appointed to lay the matter before Congress at the present session, and to urge that body to protect the great national interests involved in the obstruction of our rivers by railway companies.

How absurd for Congress, year after year, to appropriate large sums of the public money to clear our rivers of impediments to navigation, and then to allow artificial obstructions, ten fold more than any natural ones, to be placed there—and all this without the slightest public necessity. A span for a railway bridge can be *safely* made of eight hundred feet, (as the one over the Niagara river,) but our river commerce demands only four hundred feet, and this distance, experience has demonstrated, to the immense annual losses of property against bridge piers, to be absolutely necessary, not only to our river trade, but for the safety of life.

Our citizens should look to Congress for the remedy. Let a suitable committee be appointed from this city to proceed to Washington and make an earnest demand for redress. This committee will be aided by the committee appointed at Keokuk last summer.

THOS. HOWARD.

### THE LAST BEECHER BUSINESS.

The New York *Tribune's* report of the remarks of Rev. Mr. Beecher at the funeral of Richardson, contained the following paragraph, not found in any other reports:

When death was drawing near, and I was called to unite him to her who now sits desolate, overwhelmed with multiplied sorrows, I went with alacrity. I believed that she was both legally and morally justified in separation from a brutal husband, who, to excessive and outrageous personal abuse, had also furnished that one extreme ground of divorce which justifies it in the eyes of all Christendom. And the facts and truth are held to be not the less real and morally justifying, because she, for her children's sake and for her own, shrank from the odious task of revealing and proving the extreme reasons moving her, and obtained a divorce on a representation of a part only of the reasons that existed for such a separation.

The discrepancy of the reports in this respect, and the freedom of public comments thereon, have drawn from Mr. Beecher the following card:

SIR: It is not fair that the *Tribune* should be under imputations of falsifying my remarks at the funeral of Mr. Richardson. The facts are these: On the evening of the day of the funeral, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, sent to me a "proof," containing the reporter's account of my remarks, saying that he supposed an arrangement was made to have them reported in full, and was extremely disappointed that it was but a sketch, and begged me to fill it out. I replied in substance to the gentleman who waited on me that "I could not possibly reproduce just what I had said; that I remembered the general substance of my address, and what I intended to accomplish, but that the language, as is always the case with me in extemporaneous efforts, had quite gone from my memory; that though I could not reproduce the form of my address, I could go over the same general ground with my pen, aided by the sketch which he had brought me in the proof." This I did. If an additional point was made in writing it out, it was because I had made diligent inquiry on that point, and it had been much in my mind. I thought that I had expressed it, as I certainly intended to do. The *Tribune*, therefore, has not falsified my address. I am responsible for any change.

This explanation will now require me to make a further statement. I know personally none of the parties in the sad history. I had only a vague impression of the facts. Those impressions, whether right or wrong, were these: That a worthless man had proved in every way unfaithful to his marriage relations; that, worn out by ill treatment, the woman left her husband; that Richardson, after the separation was final, became deeply interested in her; that she procured a divorce that was not only legal, but well founded upon the strictest moral grounds. These were my impressions. I confess that it would be difficult to tell on what grounds I formed them, for I did not read any part of the testimony that appeared at the habeas corpus argument. I am not a reader or a lover of such news. But those whose judgment I greatly respect I found to be warmly on Mr. Richardson's side. Their declarations were unequivocal that while her conduct would not bear the test of delicacy, or of prudence, it had not overstepped the bounds of Christian morality. This was the judgment of men who, as I do, regard the marriage relation with righteous strictness. It was upon this state of facts that I was asked to perform what may be called a mortuary service for Mr. Richardson. Only in case he should sink, and death be imminent, was I to be called in. The question for me to answer was, ought this dying man to extend some protection to the woman who has been joined with him in this miserable tragedy? Ought this woman to be left by him without name or support? Whether correctly or not, I believe that she was legally and morally free from her husband on the grounds of the strictest construction of Christianity.

If the investigations which will ere long be conducted shall show me that I had formed a judgment injurious to McFarland, and incorrect in regard to the other parties, I shall accept the truth and make such reparation to McFarland as I can. But no man can act upon any other knowledge, and must depend only by the light which he has at the time. Whatever changes may hereafter take place in regard to my judgment of the parties, it will not alter the fact that I then believed that they were legally and morally divorced, and that this marriage was at once an act of justice and of mercy.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Brooklyn, December 6, 1869.

A reporter for the *World*, whose account of an interview with Mr. B. had been published, has made another statement, from which we quote:

Mr. Beecher insisted with great stress and considerable vehemence, upon the fact that he had been positively assured that charges of adultery had been brought against Mr. McFarland *in the divorce suit against him. These charges Mr. Beecher characterized as "positive and repeated," and he rose from his seat as he made the assertion.* With the sole exception of these statements of Mr. Beecher, I am unaware of adultery having been laid to the charge of Mr. McFarland.

Mr. Beecher said that when he asked the friends of Mr. Richardson if there had not been some previous trouble between McFarland and Richardson, he (Beecher) was assured that *it had only been "a trifling affair, hardly worth mentioning."*

Mr. Beecher most solemnly and distinctly told me that he had been assured by the friends of Mrs. McFarland that her relations with Mr. Richardson up to the day that he (Mr. Beecher) solemnized the marriage between them, were entirely spotless and irreproachable; *"such relations as should exist between a man and the woman whom he hoped to marry. Otherwise, I would not have united the parties."*

Mr. Beecher also in his interview laid great stress upon two points. The one that his "agreement" with the friends of Mr. Richardson in regard to the marriage had, in his eyes, at least, the validity of a bargain; and *that he would not have consented to marry the parties save on the understood condition of Mr. Richardson's wounds having been officially pronounced mortal.* The other that although the parties in the matter had avoided guilt, *they had certainly not avoided the appearance of evil.*

### THE STATE TREASURER.

The Harrisburg correspondent of a journal, at Philadelphia, which has not been regarded as actively friendly to the present Treasurer, writes, under a late date, as follows:

We all know how easy it is to make charges of corruption, how damaging such charges are, and how seldom those who make them are able to prove their allegations; and knowing this, we generally find that rascals resort to this mode of attack, and occasionally deceive both by their persistent and industrious slanders. I am certain the public has been misled by these ruffians with reference to the present State Treasurer, Mr. R. W. Mackey.

I have known this gentleman from his boyhood. In point of ability, and that peculiar kind of ability which the State needs in its Treasurer, he is the superior of any man who has held that office for twenty years. * * * * *

Mr. Mackey has devoted himself to a rigorous collection of all the taxes levied by the State, to preventing a useless and unwieldy surplus from accumulating on his hands, to the application of the surplus in the vaults to the payment of our debt; and has boldly attacked the principal of this debt with the surplus revenue, and that without a new loan. He is patiently performing his arduous duties amid unmerited abuse and detraction, and slanders which, by a remarkable perversion of justice, are usually heaped on those who plant themselves firmly against the continuation of those corrupt practices which have grown into a species of prerogative.

### The Suffrage.

The Sub-Committee on the Ninth Census, in considering at the outset the question of representation and population, discovered that the amendments to the constitution had greatly multiplied the difficulties of securing a perfect basis upon which to regulate the number of Representatives to the lower House of Congress. Another feature in the question was the conflicting clauses of the State Constitutions. In view of these facts General Garfield during the past summer spent much time in compiling a digest containing the provisions of the National and State Constitutions and laws relating to the right of suffrage. Having completed his work he submitted the proofs of that portion relating to the States to their respective Governors for revision and correction. From all except two he received replies. A *resume* of this very interesting document presents the following:

SUMMARY OF CLASSES.

Of male citizens in the United States, being 21 years of age, whose right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of a Legislature thereof is denied, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, and not including the States of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

*On Account of Race or Color.*

Colored persons indirectly described by using the word "white" in the definition of voters—California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Negroes and mulattoes expressly excluded—Indiana and Oregon.

Chinamen expressly excluded—Oregon.

*On Account of Residence.*

Persons residing on lands ceded by the State to the United States—Massachusetts (by judical decision and not by the express terms of the constitution), Rhode Island.

In State less than three years, being a colored citizen and freeholder to the value of $250—New York.

In State less than two years—Kentucky.

In State less than one year—Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania (if previously a resident of the State a man may regain residence as a voter six months after his return), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In State less than six months—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Nevada (six months of actual, not of constructive, residence), New Hampshire, and Oregon.

In State less than four months—Minnesota.

In State less than three months—Maine and Michigan.

In county less than six months—Florida and Tennessee.

In county less than five months—New Jersey.

In county less than four months—New York.

In county less than three months—Alabama.

In county less than sixty days—Iowa and South Carolina.

In county less than thirty days—Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia.

In parish less than ten days—Louisiana.

In county or district less than six months—Maryland and Nevada.

In county or district less than thirty days—California.

In county, city or town less than one year—Kentucky.

In county, city or town less than sixty days—Missouri.

In town or city less than six months—Rhode Island.

In township or ward less than thirty days—Kansas.

In township or ward less than ten days—Michigan.

In town or district less than six months—Massachusetts.

In town less than six months—Connecticut and New Hampshire.

In township, incorporated village, or ward less than twenty days—Ohio.

In district or precinct, where they reside, less than sixty days—Kentucky; less than thirty days—New York; pays land tax in Vermont.

*On Account of Wanting Property Qualifications, or for Non Payment of Taxes.*

Those who have not paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they have had an opportunity of paying within the preceding year—Georgia.

Those who have not paid a poll tax, as law may require—Nevada.

Those excused from paying taxes at their own request—New Hampshire.

Those who have not paid any State or county tax within two years next preceding, unless by law exempted from taxation—Massachusetts.

Those over 22 who have not within two years paid a county tax, assessed at least six months before election—Delaware.

Those over 22 who have not within two years paid a State or county tax, assessed at least ten days before election—Pennsylvania.

Those who do not own real estate in the town or city, worth $134 over and above all encumbrances, &c.; also those who have not paid a registry tax within either of two preceding years, unless remitted on account of absence at sea—Rhode Island.

Colored persons, not owning freeholds during one year next preceding election, worth $250 over all encumbrances, and on which taxes have been assessed and paid—New York.

*On Account of the Want of Literary Qualifications.*

Those unable to read the constitution in the English language, and write their names, unless prevented by physical disability, or over 60 years of age when the amendment was adopted—Massachusetts.

*On Account of Character or Behavior.*

Those who do not sustain a good moral character—Connecticut.

Those who are not of a quiet and peaceful behavior—Vermont.

*On account of Service in the Army or Navy.*

(In many of the States the constitution declares that no person shall gain a residence by reason of being stationed on duty as an officer, soldier or marine in the service of the United States. In several instances the courts have decided that persons do not lose their right of voting when thus stationed, it otherwise qualified.)

No officer, soldier, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States allowed to vote—Missouri.

*On Account of Poverty, Idiocy, or Insanity.*

Those who are insane—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

Those who are idiotic—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon.

Those *non compos mentis*, or of unsound mind—Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Those under guardianship—Florida, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

Those who are under guardianship as a lunatic, or as a person *non compos mentis*—Maryland.

Those who are paupers—Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

Persons supported in an almshouse or asylum—South Carolina.

*On Account of not Taking Certain Oaths.*

[The election laws of all the States prescribe forms of oaths to be taken where the right of a person to vote is challenged. In the States above mentioned an oath is required as an indispensable preliminary at first voting.]

Those not taking the oaths of freemen—Connecticut and Vermont.

Those not taking oaths of loyalty and allegiance prescribed in the Constitution—Florida and Missouri.

*Other Classes Disqualified from Voting.*

Those who have not been citizens ten days before election—New York.

Those disqualified as electors in States from whence they came—Arkansas.

Showing the progress of American ideas by constitutional law, it is a singular fact that the average age of the present American constitutions, national included, is not more than sixteen years.

### The Secret of Longevity—A Curious Physiological Theory.

A paper was recently read before the British Ethnological Association, by Sir Duncan Gibbs, entitled "An Obstacle to European Longevity beyond Seventy." The writer had previously called the attention of the Association to the fact that he had devoted much attention to the position of the leaf shaped cartilage at the back of the tongue, known as the epiglottis, and that in eleven per cent, of the five thousand people, of all ages, whom he had examined, he had found the position of this cartilage to be drooping, or pendant, instead of vertical. A further prosecution of his inquiries had led to the important fact that in all persons over seventy, without exception, its position was verticle. This circumstance he regarded of the highest moment, bearing, as he believed it did, upon the attainment of old age. Numerous examples were cited in proof of his statement, among which was many well known statesmen who had attained to over seventy years of age, Lords Palmerston, Lyndhurst Campbell and Brougham being among the number. He claimed that the facts presented clearly demonstrated that longevity beyond seventy could not be attained with a pendant epiglottis. His conclusions may be summed up nearly as follows: As a rule, persons with a pendant epiglottis will not live beyond seventy, life verging to a close at or before that period. On the other hand, with a verticle epiglottis, life may be prolonged beyond seventy to the extreme limit of old age.

These statements will furnish a new subject for discussion among the medical *savants* of this country. If there is any truth in the theory broached by Sir Duncan Gibbs, Americans will wish to know it, and knowing it, will not rest contented until they have ascertained the relative position of the all-important cartilage upon which depends the length of their stay on earth.

### The Hebrews in Russia.

A correspondent at St Petersburg says: "The Jews here have at length, after much negotiation with the government, obtained permission to erect a synagogue. This will be the first building of the kind that has ever existed in Russia. Hitherto the Jews have legally had no right to reside in the empire, and were consequently obliged to account for their presence under various pretexts, for the admission of which by the authorities they had to pay large sums, and they were not allowed to build any permanent house of prayer. A committee, consisting of the wealthiest Jews of St Petersburg, has now been formed to collect funds for the new building which is to be got up on a scale of magnificence."

THE directors of the Pullman Palace Car Company recently declared their ninth quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on their capital stock of $1,750,000.

IN the Paris sewers the rats swarm by millions. Wires insulated by glass feet from the ground, and connected with a strong galvanic battery, are spread through these subterranean walks. Little pieces of roast meat are attached to these wires at short distances, and the rats, by nibbling at the bait, bring down the galvanic shock with terrific power upon their bodies. Death is instantaneous, the morsels remaining almost intact, ready to lure other victims to destruction.


### TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contributions made upon it by reason of the sudden changes of weather, it were wise in all who regard their health and happiness to betake themselves to a timely remedy. That is, if you get a cough or cold do not defer it until overburdened nature sinks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in some sure and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at its true value, human health and life, the postponements with regard to the use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the make-believes that are often used, medicines like those of Dr. Keyser, a skillful and scientific physician of nearly half a century's experience, would take their place. You can scarcely find in the City of Pittsburgh a family, a member of which has not been benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most select and pure medicines that are to be obtained, and with a conscientious regard for the health of those who are to use them. Who does not know that to neglect a cough in the beginning is to invite along attack of sickness and peradventure an incurable disease.

We speak in all seriousness to the readers of this article, and if they will reflect over our words they will see that we have more at heart than the mere object to make by it an object which most persons will allow not unworthy of an honorable man, but which sinks into comparative nothingness when compared to that of the health and lives of individuals.

We do not believe that the man is born who has made a better medicine for sudden coughs and colds than Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Its sales are daily increasing and hundreds of persons have been snatched from the jaws of death by its use.

The other day a merchant from a distance bought a quantity on the recommendation of a young man who had been cured by it. This is a frequent occurrence, and the merchants of our own vicinity could not fail to profit by his example. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup are destined at no distant day to assume a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10 1869.

### NOTES FOR DECEMBER, ADDRESSED TO THE FEEBLE AND DEBILITATED.

This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, scaling up the open pores, and *sealing* in as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the warm blood of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers decreased by a low temperature, to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the Winter.

The only preparation we know will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely accomplish the object in view, is the well known and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This genial tonic not only restores the appetite, invigorates the digestive gans, regulates the liver, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation and evaporation, and being composed entirely of vegetable compounds, leaves no acrid, irritant as their offensive vehicle into the blood, but on the contrary, the Bitters is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating elements.

### NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the COLUMBIA FIRE CO. will be held at their ENGINE HOUSE, December 20th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of

R. J. LEDLIE, Fr eident.
DAVID HOAG, Secretary. de9:d3t

☞ NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH!

The supply pipe from the river to the vault at the Water Works is choked by drift wood, and only one engine can be worked; therefore I would caution all consumers of water to be careful and not to use any more than is needed.

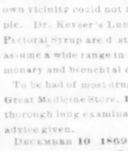
JOSEPH FRENCH,
de8 SUPERINTENDENT.

### DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND.
AMERICAN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. uber 1st, 1869.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend out of its profits for the current half year, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.
de2:d7t WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
98 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.
☞ DIVIDEND.—The Board of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months.
Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 30th inst.
no24:d30 JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



FOWLER & WELLS, at Lafayette Hall, Exchange place, will give full and full written descriptions, day and evening, for a few days. What to do and how to make the most of time and talent explained. de10

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Rosewood and Mahogany

WRITING DESKS,

TOURIST CASES,

DESPATCH CASES,

PORTFOLIOS.

A fine assortment of latest styles. All fresh stock.

FOR SALE BY

KAY & COMPANY,

65 *Wood Street.*

de9:TuF

BRADDOCK'S FIELD

Gas Coal Company,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

GAS, BLACKSMITH AND FAMILY COAL,

Nut Coal, Slack and Coke,

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Of all sizes, and of the best quality, can be furnished at reasonable rates. Leave orders at office and yards, No. 73 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny City, and Liberty street (opposite sixteen h street) Pittsburgh. Address Post office Box 887, Pittsburgh, and they will receive prompt attention.

☞ Prompt attention given to western shipments. de8:q2c

DIARIES FOR 1870.

Pocket and Counting House

FOR 1870.

A full assortment of all sizes, for sale by

KAY & COMPANY,

*65 Wood Street,*

de9:TuF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies' Fancy Bags and Satchels.
Ladies' Broche and Silk Scarfs.
Bracelets, Charms and Jet Jewelry.
Ladies' and Misses' Gloves and Hose.
Men's and Boys' Gloves and Socks.
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes.
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear.
Men's and Boys' Undershirts and Drawers.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' and Misses Furs,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE NEW JERSEY

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

NEWARK, N. J.

Assets, Over $500,000.

All Policies issued by this Company are perpetually Non-Forfeiting after the payment of one Annual Premium.

Dividends annually declared and applied on third annual premium, either on the permanent insurance of the policy, or in reduction of premiums.

HENRY KIRKPATRICK,

General Agent,

157 1-2 Wood Street, (2d floor,)

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Reliable Agents wanted.

WHAT MORE ACCEPTABLE

Can I make a present to a loving wife, mother or sister than a Policy of Life Insurance in

THE PENN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Only Truly Mutual Company in the City or State.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL..... $2,500,000
After paying losses to the amount of $1,200,000

There is a special advantage in taking out a policy now, as those who get their policies before January 1st will have the benefit of the 50 per cent. dividend of January next.

JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI, Agent,

OFFICE—37 FIFTH AVENUE,

2d Floor, Room No. 3.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY

PRESENTS.

WATTLES & SHEAFER

Have just opened a large stock of elegant goods for the Holidays,

GENTS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS,
CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS,
MOSS, AGATE RINGS & SLEEVE BUTTONS.
FINE SETS OF JEWELRY,
DIAMOND RINGS AND PINS,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES,
PARIAN STATUARY, VASES, &c.

All bought at the reduced rate of gold and will be sold cheap.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

131 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

☞ Hair Jewelry made to order. de6:q8

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.

243 LIBERTY STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Barrels "Perfection" Drips,

The finest ever brought to this market.

55 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES,

CHOICE NEW CROP.

25 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,

PRIME YELLOW CLARIFIED.

*To which they Invite the Attention of the Trade.*

de2

NEW BOOKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Building of the Ship. By Henry W. Longfellow..... | 3 50 |
| How Do I Know? By the author of "What Makes Me Grow?"..... | 2 00 |
| Dunc'ature and Her Three Daughters. A grandpapa's Talk and Stories About Nature in History and Things of Every Use. By Sainte, author of "Flecton" | 1 50 |
| Notes in England and Italy. By Mrs. Hawthorne..... | 2 00 |
| Curiosities. A Series of Essays on Women. By F. Lynn Linton..... | 1 75 |
| Discourses by Father Ryecieths, translated by Leonard Wood & Bacon..... | 1 25 |
| Bailey's Geometry. By M. L. Chatelain. | 1 00 |
| Our Own Birds. by Wm. L. Baily..... | 1 50 |
| Nidworth, and His Three Magic Wands. By E. Prentiss, author of the "Flower Books"..... | 1 25 |
| Wild Oats Sorting on the Shores of the Mediterranean. By J. Henry Bennett, M.D..... | 3 50 |

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.

192 Liberty Street.

DIARIES!

FOR 1870.

Our Stock of Diaries for 1870 is now complete, comprising every style, from the smallest pocket size to the largest Counting House Daily Journal, running one, two and three days to the page. We have them of all prices, so that persons ordering by mail need only specify the number of days to the page, and the price (ranging from 30 cents to $2.50,) and the Book will be sent by return mail.

Also, large assortment of the Patent Self-Closing Diaries.

The trade supplied at Publisher's wholesale list.

JOSEPH HORNER,

*No. 129 Smithfield Street,*

de8:MWF PITTSBURGH, PA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDERY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. B. SMITH,

de2:q60 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS,

AT

POPULAR PRICES,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

A Large and Complete Stock of

DRESS GOODS.

GOOD BARGAINS IN

Heavy Coverlids,
White Blankets,
Grey Blankets.
Plain and Barred Flannels.

At 87 1-2c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, Black Waterproof Cloth.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a good article.
At 12 1-2c., Good Dark Delaines.
At 18 3-4c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S,

78 and 80 Market Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Gloves, | Slipper Patterns, |
| Children's Gloves, | Ottoman Patterns, |
| Gents' Gloves, | Worsted Braid, |
| Hemstitch'd Handkerch'fs, | Fancy Work Boxes, |
| Lace Handkerchiefs, | Ladies' Writing Desks, |
| Lace Collars, | Dressing Cases, |
| Real Lace Goods, | Jewel Boxes, |
| Gents' Handkerchiefs, | Cigar Stands, |
| Ladies' Silk Bows, | Watch Stands, |
| Roman Sashes, | Glove Boxes, |
| Brocha Scarfs, | Handkerchief Boxes, |
| Gents' Bows and Scarfs, | Toilet Sets. |

All Departments of the House

WELL ST. CKED

WITH NEW GOODS,

Merchants and Dealers

SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S,

78 & 80 Market Street,

de8 PITTSBURGH.

JUST OPENED

BY

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Woolen Goods,

SCARFS, HOODS, SACQUES,
MITTS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS,
and WRISTLETS.

HOSIERY.

All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
FANCY AND FANCY STRIPED.
FLEECED COTTON.
GENTS' WOOL AND MERINO ½ HOSE.

SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.

GLOVES,

REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS.
FUR TOPPED KID.
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS.
CLOTH, BEAVER, LINED & SILK GLOVES.
GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS' GLOVES of all kinds.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,

Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street.

Corner of Irwin, now offer the trade at low figures, entirety

Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Johnson, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Morland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jy30:43

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
no19

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1869.

Government bonds were a shade off early in the morning on lower quotations from London, but towards noon, when more favorable advices of the bond market were received, a sharp advance took place, and on the decline of gold from 124 to 123¾, the late issues advanced about ¾ per cent. and closed very strong on heavy orders to buy on Europ ean account.

Gold was strong at the opening of the market, but weakened gradually and closed from 123⅝ to 123¾. The bull element which inspired the market on Tuesday, felt less concerned at the favorable comments by the European leading Journals on our financial position. The President's Message as well as the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were eulogised, and doubts of the final payment in gold of our indebtedness were cleared up. The only obstacle in the way of an early resumption of specie payments and the cause of the firmer feeling of the gold market seems to be the large difference between our exports and imports. For the week our imports were valued over five millions dollars in gold, whilst our exports are light, and the whole export and imports compared for the past year, show a difference of about 80 million dollars in favor of the imports, without considering the shipments are received in gold, whilst exports are taken by currency valuation. The only explanation that can be given for this large difference without an enormous export of specie, is the fact that the exports of small southern towns are not included in the tables, whilst the imports are principaly at New York and are better controlled.

Stocks are higher and very strong, with a general demand for all classes of securities.

Money is very stringent again, with rates ranging from 10 to 18 per cent. for good paper. Business rather dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz: Gold, 123⅛; Silver, 119. Eighty one's, 120¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 115½; do 1864, 113½; do 1865, 115½; do 1865, Coupons, 115⅝; do 1867, 115½; do 1868, 113½; Ten Forties, 109½; Adams Express Company 69½; Merchants Union Express Company, 91½; American Express Company, 39½; Western Union Telegraph, 30; Reading, 100¼; New York Central, 91½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 87; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 107½; Chicago & North Western, 72½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 84½; Erie, 26½.

| EXCHANGE. | Large. | Small. |
|---|---|---|
| London, per £ | 9.05 | 9.15 |
| Paris, per franc | 23 | 24 |
| Berlin, thaler | 92 | 93½ |
| Frankfort, florins | 52 | 53¼ |

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 123⅛; United States 81ses, 1881, 111¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115½; do. 1864, 113½; do. 1865, 115½; Ten-Forties, 109½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 115½; do. 1867, 115½; do. do. 1868, 115½; Union Pacific Railroad, 8s; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 108½; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 9, 1869.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent., mostly the former. Sterling dull and unchanged. Gold lower; opened at 123⅞, touched 123¼, and closed at 123⅛@123¾. Carrying rates 3@7 per cent. Clearances, $37,000,000.

Governments more active and higher. Coupons of 1881, 20¾@20⅝; do '62, 15⅞@15⅝; do '64, 13⅝@13½; do '65, 13⅞@13⅝; do new, 13½@13⅜; do '67, 13½@13⅜; do '68, 13⅜@13⅛; Ten-forties, 10⅝@10½; Pacifics, 8½@8⅝. There were some large purchases of '81s and Ten-forties on European account.

The Sub Treasury sold $1,000,000 gold at 123 63-100@123 70 100.

State Bonds steady. Missouri 8, 93½; old Tennessee 49½; new 41½; old North Carolinas 41, new 37½.

Stocks firm; Canton, 37; Cumberland, 26½; Western Union, 34¾; Quicksilver, 16½, Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 16; Adams Express, 69½; Wells Fargo, 37¾; American, 39½; United States, 51; Pacific Mail, 52, New York Central consolidated, 91½; Erie, 26½; do preferred, 45½; Harlem, 135½; Hudson River scrip, 85½; Reading, 100; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 96½; Illinois Central, 134; Pittsburgh, 82; Northwestern, 72½; preferred, 84½; Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 73¾; preferred 86½; Wabash, 37½; preferred, 71; Ft. Wayne, 88; Terre Haute, 24; Chicago and Alton, 142½; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾; Dubuque, 112; St. Jo. preferred, 108; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 22¾.

Mining Shares dull.

Boston prices: Calumet 50; Hecla 70; Quincy 193½.

Sub Treasury balance $91,337,156.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1869.

Business, generally, is moving along about as well as could be expected under existing circumstances, though it might and should be much better than it is, particularly at this season of the year, but we are in hopes that better times are near at hand, and the indications generally indicate that these hopes will be realized. We can report a fair local demand for most of the leading commod ties, without, however, any essential change in values.

Mr. Isaiah Dickey, chairman of the Committee of Pittsburgh merchants that recently had a conference with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to the alleged discrimination by that corporation against Pittsburgh, received a letter from Philadelphia to-day, stating that the company had not forgotten the matter but that it was in a fair way for adjustment. This will be gratifying news to our business men, some of whom were disposed to think that the company would not do in the premises what the committee had been led to believe.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

APPLES—The demand continue light and the market is dull though prices are unchanged, at $2@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is quiet and rather dull but unchanged; we continue to quote at 30@35 for fair to prime, and 36@37 for choice.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 12@14 cts.

BEANS—In fair demand with sales at $2.50@3.00 for fair to good and, $3.50 for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—10@12½ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl. as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Season about over, and market dull; we continue to quote $6@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 19 for Factory; 20 for Ohio and 21 for New York Goshen.

CARBON OIL—We can report a fair jobbing demand, though prices are unchanged, 29@30 cents, for standard brands.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in steady demand and limited supply; we continue to quote at 5@5½. Peaches dull at 9 for quarters, and 10@11 for halves.

EGGS—Unchanged—though the demand as might be expected, is very limited at present quotations, 38@40c.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged—possibly market is somewhat steadier, and dealers generally are inclined to think that the bottom has been touched—that prices are more likely to advance than decline. We continue to quote at $5.50 @6.00 per bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet with but little offering in this market—we continue to quote at $1,15@1,18 for fair to prime red. Oats still held pretty firmly at the advance, though buyers seem disposed to hold off, 49@50 on wharf and track, and 51@52 in store. New corn is scarce and in demand—may be quoted at 75; sale 900 bushels prime old at 80. Barley is dull and unchanged; $1@1,10 for spring and $1,15@1,20 for fall. Sale 1,000 bush Penna. rye at 90c.

HAY—Is not coming so freely in consequence of the bad condition of the roads, and is rather higher, ranging from $15 to $24 per ton.

HOGS—Sales of dressed Hogs at 12@ 14 cts—mainly at 12½@13.

HUSKS—Sales at 5 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2,50@2,75 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Firm at $1.50 for Extra No. 1.

POULTRY—Demand more active and market firmer; we now quote dressed Chickens at 12@14 cts, and dressed Turkeys at 15@17.

POTATOES—May be quoted on track at 50 cts. in bulk, and 55c sacked.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Bacon Shoulders, at 17; and Sugar Cured Hams, at 25. Lard is firmer and higher, and we now quote at 19½ in tierces, and 20½@21 in pails.

SEEDS—Clover is in better demand and higher, with sales at 8¾, and may now be quoted at 8¾. Flaxseed is in fair demand at $2,25. No movement in Timothy seed.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at $1.03 @$1,05; Rectified $1,05; and Proof, do, $1,15.

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 9, 1869.

The oil market continues very tame—devoid of a single new or important feature. Most of the time and attention of the trade seems to be absorbed in making deliveries of the oil that has recently arrived by river, and there seems to be considerable difficulty and annoyance attending these deliveries. One lot of oil when once it gets started, frequently goes the rounds, being delivered from one to another until it changes hands perhaps ten or a dozen times, and in this way one thousand barrels of oil may cancel contracts calling perhaps for 8,000 or 10,000 bbls. The most annoying feature connected with these deliveries is in regard to gravity; most if not all of the contracts out call for 40@45 or 46@48 gravity, while a great proportion of the oil that has arrived thus far is 40@47 and even 48. Parties holding these contracts, do not feel like accepting 40@47 or 46@48 oil when their contracts call for 40@45 or 46@46, while, on the other hand, the last mentioned gravities are very scarce both here and above, and in some cases it is an almost impossibility for the seller to comply with his part of the contract in this respect. We suppose that settlements will be made by the seller allowing 2½ per cent for every degree over and above what the contract specifies.

CRUDE.

The market is quiet and unchanged. Small sale of spot oil at 15¾ and this seems to be regarded as the ruling price for spot or seller this month. Seller the first half of next year, nominally unchanged at 14.

REFINED.

Also quiet and without important change. December was quoted at 32½@ 32½, and the same figures will apply to lines running from January to March.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. RR.

James Wilkins 240 bbls, on account Phila. & Boston Pet. Co.; Pennock & Beeson 160, on account Thos. Chess; Fisher Bro. 960, on account same; A. B. Mills 160, on account W. Bartle.

Total.....1,520 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Pennock & Beeson, 50 bbls ref. oil to B. W. White, Harrisburg.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 50 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

B. W. Morgan & Co., 195 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works 113 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 200 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works 500 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co., 344 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total.....1,152 bbls.

### PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET,

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1869.

CATTLE.

Notwithstanding the arrivals of cattle have been considerably larger, compared with last week, the market is firm and prices still tending upward, with a demand fully up to the supply. There was again a pretty full attendance of eastern buyers, nearly all of them anxious to buy, which may be attributed to the fact that the eastern markets have assumed a much firmer tone during the past week or two, and, consequently, all grades, but more especially the better grades, have been selling readily and, that too, at full prices. The average quality was, if anything, better this week than for several weeks preceding, and as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there were some unusually fine cattle on sale, and the fact that nine cents was paid for one drove and eight and a half for another, we think is sufficient evidence to convince any one on this point.

TUESDAY, December 2.—Holmes, L & Co. for Shivley to Hartzell 19, wgt 18,550, at 5,50; same for Tucker & Co. to Brigs 6, wgt 6,830; same for same to Todd 8, wgt 9,100; same for Welsh to Musselman 23, wgt 19,450, at 4,70; Hazlewood & B. for Dunlap to Swiggart & Co. 14, wgt 11,580, at 4,35; Katz to Aull 14, wgt 15,380, at 5; Aull to Swiggart 5, wgt 4,980, at 5,25; Nickey to Todd 19, wgt 19,630, at 5.

FRIDAY, Dec. 3.—Holmes, L. & Co. for Gray to Martin 15, 18,170, at 5; same for same to Todd 57, wgt 54,050, at 5; Hedges & Taylor for Bash to Aull 5, wgt 5,190, at 5; same for same to same 12, wgt 12,500, at 6,50; Orr & Williams for Dunlap to same 4, wgt 4,040; same for Mc Grew to same 9, wgt 8,450.

SATURDAY, December 4.—Smith & B. for Case to Hottenstein 20, wgt 14,300, at 4,10; same for Talmadge & Co. to O'Donnell 54, wgt 40,130, at 6,35; Holmes, L. & Co. for Judy to Todd 24, wgt 21,550, at 4¾; Hedges & T. for Knight to Martin 49, wgt 50,340, at 7,30; Hazlewood & B. for Johnston to Lee 34, wgt 28,880, at 5,40; Bender to Kettering 20, wgt 20,320, at 5,40; same to Hottenstein 6, wgt 4,880, at 4,50; same to Hower 19, wgt 18,390, at 5,60.

MONDAY, December 6.—Oakerson to Martin 17, wgt 21,150, at 7,40; Holmes, L. & Co. for Aull & Co. to Martin 18, wgt 21,070, at 7¾; same for Miller to Still & R. 24, wgt 17,890, at 4,90; same for Metz to Briggs 37, wgt 41,630, at 6,90; same for Berry to Kelley 19, wgt 16,700, at 5,20; same for Adams to Kulp 21, wgt 20,830, at 6,25; Hazlewood & B. for Kane to Kleinans 15, wgt 20,330, at 7; Judy to same 10, wgt 21,700, at 8,50; same to Still & R. 33, wgt 39,650, at 8,25; Fenton to DeLeon 14, wgt 15,830, at 5,75; Hostetter to Berry 17, wgt 16,080, at 5; same to O'Donnell 34, wgt 38,050, at 6,90; Kemmans to Hager 64, wgt 78,630, at 7,50.

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Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Inactivity continues the predominant feature of the market, but notwithstanding the announcement of some few fabrics here and at Philadelphia and St. Louis, there is apparent depression visible, but on the contrary the prices of heavy brown sheetings are gathering strength, and we have to report an advance of ½c per yard in Appleton A and Wachusett goods.

*Live Stock*—CHICAGO, December 9.—Cattle active and steady for upper, quiet and a shade easier for lower grades, $9.25 @9.40 for common, $9.80@10.15 for fair to medium, $10.25@10.80 for good to choice, $10.95@11.25 for extra. Cattle more active at $4@4.87½ for common cows and light steers, $5@5.87½ for fair stocker, $6.87½@7½ for good shipping steers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton, firm, er, 2,900 bales at 25½c, middling uplands. Flour, receipts 14,815, dull and declining; 7,900 bbls at $4,65@5 for superfine State western; $5,20@5,25 for extra Western; $5,10@6,45 for white wheat extra; $5,50@ 6,25 for R. H. O.; $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis; $6,50@8,50 for good choice do. Rye flour, quiet; 200 bbls at $4,75@5,90. Corn meal dull. Whisky, heavy and lower at $2,50 for Western, and $1,04@ 1,04 for free; closing at $1,03. Receipts of wheat 84,745. Wheat dull, le lower; sales 34,000 bush at $1,18 for spring, $1,27 for prime No. 2 do, $1,27½@1,30 for winter red Illinois, $1,32@1,35 for winter red Indiana, $1,35@1,37 for amber winter western, $1,40@1,42 for white State, and $1,75 for white Canada. Rye quiet. Barley in moderate request, with sales 8,000 bush Canada first, 316,-000 bush mixed 2 and 4 rowed State at $1,15. Barley Malt quiet. Corn 1c better, with sales 45,000 bush at $1,06@ 1,08 for unsound and mixed westerns, and $1,10@1,12 for sound do. Oats; receipts 42,630 bush; dull, with sales 31,000 bush at 65@64c for western, and 66@65½c for State. Rice dull, with sales 29 tierces Carolina at 6¾@7¼c. Coffee dull, with sales 750 sacks Rio on private terms. Sugar moderately active; sales 400 hhds Cuba at 9@9¼c, 300 boxes Muscovado, and sales of 100 bbls New Orleans at 7¾@7¾c. Hops steady at 18@27c, American. Petroleum steady at 18@18¼c for crude, and 32½c for refined. Linseed oil dull at 92@94c. Spirits turpentine, 43¾@44c. Pork quiet and steady, with sales of 400 bbls at 32@33 for mess, 25@26 for prime, and $27,00@30 for prime mess; also sales 1250 bbls new mess, seller February, and 32,500 bbls do, seller six months, on private terms. Beef steady, with sales of 600 bbls at 8@13 for new plain mess, and 14@15 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales of 300 tierces at 22@28 for prime mess, $27@31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 80 bbls at $30@ 31 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales of 90 pkgs at 12@13c for shoulders, and 17 @17½c for hams. Middles dull; sales of 60 bxs city at 17c. Dressed hogs quiet at 13¼@13½c for western, closing at 13¼c. Lard unchanged; sales of 370 tierces at 18@19c for steam, and 19¼@20c for kettle rendered. Butter dull, 22@33c for Ohio. Cheese quiet, 16@17¾c. Freights to Liverpool nominal.

*Latest*—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on common grades. Wheat heavy and 1c lower for spring; No. 2 spring at $1,24 @1,26, amber, red and amber western at $1,30@1,35. Rye dull and declining. Oats dull and heavy at 62@63½c for western. Corn quiet but firm; demand chiefly speculative at $1,10 for sound old mixed western. Pork firm and quiet at $32,50 for mess, $26,00 for prime, and $32 for February delivery. Beef steady with moderate demand. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon firm and quiet. Lard steady at 19c for prime steam. Eggs in fair request without decided change.

CHICAGO, December 9.—Eastern exchange selling at 1-10 off buying.

Very little western spring extras at $4,75 @5,75½. Wheat dull and ½@¾c lower; sales No. 1 at 89c, No. 2 at 86@87c, closing at 86¼@86½c for No. 2. This afternoon the market was dull at 86c cash, and seller December for No. 2. Corn firmer and 2@2½c higher; 73¼@73¾c for No. 2, and 73@74c for rejected, 60¾ @64c for low grades, closing at 70@73½c for No. 2. This afternoon the market was dull at 73c bid for No. 2. Oats dull, but a shade firmer; 40¾@41c cash, 41c seller the month and seller last half, 41½ @41¾c, seller January. Rye dull, and No. 1 declined 1c; sales at 76c, No. 2 at 73@74c, and closing steady at 74c for strictly fresh No. 2. Barley firmer and Seller for March higher at 95@97c. Sugar 12@14¼c for common to choice Orleans; 13¼@14½c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions firmer and higher; mess pork firm at $31, cash; $31, seller January and February, closing at $31,25@31,50. Lard firmer and steady at 13¾c cash; 13¾c seller February, for kettled. Meats 14½c higher; rough sides 14½c; dry salted shoulders 11¾c; green hams 15@ 15½c; short rib middles 15 days in salt 15c. Lard active and firm. Dressed hogs weights are a shade firmer; light lots are easier at $12,25@12,75 for prime lots, dividing on 200.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Cotton firmer, with sales middlings at 25¾c. Whiskey closed dull at 98c@$1; sales at bulk rates. Mess Pork firmer and sales also at $31 cash and seller January. Bulk Meats unchanged and quiet: shoulders 12½c; sides 15½@16c for clear ribbed and clear packed. Bacon in moderate jobbing demand at 14¾c for shoulders and 17½@18 for clear rib and clear sides. Lard firmer and in good demand at 17½@17¾c and kettle at 18½@18¾; it is generally held ¼@½c above these rates. Petroleum steady at 32@34c refined. Tobacco firm but supply light; sales 21 hhds at $10@13,50.

BALTIMORE, December 9.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull, sales red at $1,35@1,38. Corn dull; sales white 80@82c, and yellow 86@92c. Oats steady at 56@58c. Rye nominally at $1@1,08. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides 18¾@19c; clear sides 19¾@19¾c; shoulders 15½@15¾c. Hams 21c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky dull at $1,03½@1,04¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Flour extremely dull. Wheat in limited demand and lower; red $1,27@1,30. Rye $1,05@ 1,06. Corn dull and heavy; yellow 86@87c, and mixed at 86@86c. Oats dull and weak at 58½@60c. Petroleum quiet; crude 23½c; refined 32c. Provisions—nothing doing. Whisky at $1,06 for iron bound.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—Sales of 16 hhds tobacco at 8@8½@8½ for lugs, 9@ 9½15 for low to medium leaf Cotton quiet, middling at 23¾. Hogs dull at 9@9½ for light to heavy. Bacon heavy—receipts of 4,200, killed 5,200. Whisky firm at 98@99½.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Hogs opened active and sold at $10@10,50 and some extra large brought $10,75; but the market closed weak owing to unfavorable news from other markets and liberal receipts. Receipts 10,500 head.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—Cotton firmer, middling at 25¾c, receipts of 1,599 bales, exports of 3,134 bales. Flour quiet, super at $4,75@5. Corn at 93@94c Oats at 62½@65c.

TOLEDO, December 9.—Clover seed dull and 15c lower; light sales at $8,15. Dressed hogs quiet at wider range, 12½@13@ 13¼c, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Cattle quiet and unchanged at 3½@6c. Hogs strong at $9,90@10,25 and a few extra heavy at $10,40@10,55. Receipts 6,200.

CLEVELAND, December 9.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; refined 29@29½c in large lots and 32@33c in small lots; crude lower at $6,50 per barrel.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Tobacco steady, firm and unchanged at 23@23½c. Hemp: choice undressed $1,75; dressed $2,30. Whisky firm at $1.

MILWAUKEE, December 9.—Flour, dull and unchanged. Wheat, weak at 88½c for No. 1, and 84c for No. 2.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—Cotton, active and prices stiffer; low middlings, at 22½c; good ordinary at 22¼c.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 9.—400 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 200 do do, Shomaker & L; 100 do do, J A Dietz; 100 do do, D Wallace; 300 do do, Seghmyer & V; 40 do do, Kirk; 92 oil bbls, M F Adams & Bro; 4 bbls syrup, Day & Co; 20 doz brooms, J Haworth; 55 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 20 do do, W D Cooper & Co; 20 do do, E Hazelton; 40 do do, M W Rankin; 80 doz bdls, Postly & Nelson; 88 kgs nails, Dithridge & Son; 45 sks rye, Jas Thompson; 2 cars limestone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 1 car rye, D Wallace; 19 bbls crackers, Kramer, Bohn & Co; 20 tons lard, E H Myers & Co; 30 bbls grease, Jas Dalzell & Son; 9 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 15 do Jas Wood, Son & Co; 3 do do, Robinson, Rea & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Co; Shoenberger, B & Co; Zug & Co; 2 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 4 do do, Union Iron Mills; 4 do do, Superior Mills; 1 do do, Coleman & Rahm.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 9.—2 cars ore, Hussey, Wells & Co, 8 do do, Shoenberger & B; 1 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 3 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 4 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is *furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week: by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.*

**A new** ice house is being built at East Liberty, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

**John St. Clair,** an alleged professional, yesterday was released from jail by the Mayor, at the instance of his friends.

**Taken Away.**—Seventeen citizens yesterday were removed from the excitements of metropolitan life, to enjoy a brief season of repose at Claremont.

**Recovered.**—The coat stolen from Cohen's store by Henry Grist, who is now in jail for the offence, was yesterday recovered by Alderman Taylor's police, at Cinmiotta's.

**Smashed.**—A horse attached to a wagon belonging to F. W. Spreen, of Birmingham, ran away on Carson street yesterday, breaking the wagon to atoms. No one was injured.

**Slight Fire.**—A slight fire occurred in a saddler shop at the corner of Meadow and Carson streets, East Birmingham, yesterday morning, but was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

**Sneak Thief.**—Some sneaking scoundrel burglariously entered Mr. James McGonnegle's cellar, in South Pittsburgh, Wednesday night, and stole articles of clothing worth fifteen dollars. No clue.

**Coasting.**—Ross Foster, a boy about sixteen years of age, while coasting on the sidewalk in South Pittsburgh, ran against a post and broke his leg in two places. Drs. Sutton and McCord reduced the fractures.

**Larceny.**—Yesterday John Craig was committed to jail by Justice Kerr, of McClure Township, to answer a charge of larceny preferred against him by Bridget Faloon, who charges him with stealing a cow and calf.

**Renovating.**—Alderman Taylor has thoroughly renovated his sanctum, repapering, painting and improving it in many respects, making it one of the neatest, most cheerful, and coolest magistrate's offices in the city.

**Abandonment.**—Mary Steiner made information, before Alderman Arent, yesterday, charging her husband, Saphin Steiner, with deserting his family—herself and two children. The Steiner home is in the Third ward, Allegheny. Warrant issued.

**Married.**—Gen. Fred. E. Foster, at one time connected with the Pittsburgh press, was recently married in Washington to an accomplished widow. His friends presented him as a wedding gift a magnificent silver tea set, with the customary happy addresses.

**Furniture Missing.**—Kate Jackson made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging J. Helffner with larceny as bailee, the articles in dispute being seven chairs, a safe, and a whip, all valued at eleven dollars and fifty cents. Warrant issued.

**Leg Fractured.**—James S. Orton, a member of the Police force had his leg fractured yesterday. He was going to Marion street by Lieutenant Wilmot to stop some boys from coasting, and while standing on the side walk a boy came down the hill on a sled, striking him on the leg breaking it.

**Damaged the Vehicle.**—Wm. McCoy a livery stable proprietor, stated to Alderman McMasters yesterday John Williams had hired a horse and buggy of him, and returned the vehicle damaged to the extent of twenty-five dollars. A misdemeanor for which a warrant was issued for Williams' arrest.

**Obstructing Travel.**—William Ball, conductor of car No. 4, Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, made information before Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh yesterday, charging Lewis Shand with obstructing the street with a wagon so as to prevent the passage of his car. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

**Gambling.**—George Lantz, proprietor of a beer saloon in the Second ward, Allegheny, was arrested yesterday, and taken before Mayor Drum, on charge of keeping a gambling house, George Bowers prosecutor. Bowers states he participated in several little games at the saloon, and lost $150. The accused was held for a hearing.

**A Young Girl Seduced.**—Yesterday information was made before Alderman Butler, by Cornelia Canster, against Richard W. Morris, for seduction under promise of marriage. The parties are colored and reside in the Sixth ward. The offence is alleged to have been committed some time ago. The accused was arrested and gave bail for trial.

**Surety.**—Fredericka Blasy alleges that Matthias Harlas entered her house during the absence of Mr. Blasy, and threatened to demolish it. Mrs. Blasy, the building in which Mr. Matthias, it is stated, was is liquor at the time, which in a measure accounts for his warlike conduct. He will be arrested, as a warrant to that effect has been issued.

**Row at Soho.**—Yesterday Bridget Boyle and her neighbors Mary Ann Dougan and Lizzie Morissey met in an unfriendly manner near their residences, Fenian Row, Soho. Bridget states the others wanted her to take a drink, which she refused to do, whereat they became angry and threatened her life. Warrants issued by Alderman McMasters.

**Arrested on a Process.**—William Einstein, a saloon keeper of Allegheny, was lodged in jail Tuesday night on a process issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions. The prisoner was convicted on nine charges of selling liquor on Sunday, but when the sentence day arrived could not be found, and managed to keep out of the way until Tuesday. He will be put through Saturday.

**Choice Segars.**—John Megraw, 45 Ninth, (late Hand) street, has a large and varied assortment of segars, tobacco, pipes, and everything else that is necessary to make a smoker feel comfortable. No one in the trade keeps a better assortment or sells cheaper than Megraw. If you want a good segar or a piece of the choicest tobacco, be sure and call at 45 Ninth street, two doors from Penn.

**Dropped Dead.**—Yesterday about four o'clock Mr. Charles Ferguson dropped dead in Lawrenceville from heart disease. The deceased was one of the oldest residents of the city, almost fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He resided on Penn street, Twelfth ward. He was one of the best mechanics in this vicinity, and had been engaged to superintend the carpenter work of the new City Hall.

**Disorderly.**—Ambrose Whalen having taken a considerable quantity of mean whisky aboard yesterday, stopped at the toll-house, at the south end of the Monongahela suspension bridge and abused the toll-keeper, Mr. Henry Erbs, who made information before Justice Barker, charging Whalen with disorderly conduct. After hearing the case Justice Barker, in default of a fine and costs, committed the accused to the work house for sixty days.

**Unexpected.**—Wednesday night, vagrants sought shelter in the Allegheny lockup, as they had been wont to do during inclement weather. They were departing yesterday morning as usual when Mayor Drum interposed. Ten of them, healthy, able-bodied young men, he dispassed of with fines and passes to Claremont. The remaining five were allowed to depart for the county jail, where they will spend brief terms. The number of loafers about the lockup will likely be decreased by this action.

**Too Fast.**—A difficulty occurred at the door of the District court room yesterday morning between Mr. Carothers and Mr. Mitchell, one of the tipstaves. It appears that Carothers was trying to enter the room and was forcably ejected by Mitchell, who insisted he was discharging his duty. Judge Kirkpatrick observed the affair and called for an explanation. A Commissioner was appointed by the Court to take the affidavits of the parties, and a hearing will be had on Saturday. Mr. Mitchell was suspended for the present.

**Street Encounter.**—Miss Anna Bowman was sauntering up Wylie street, on the same sidewalk on which Miss Kate Rambles was rambling down town. The two met, and were passing, when Miss Kate coughed slightly and Miss Anna "lately" followed suit. Miss Kate Ka- herself insulted and remonstrated- Anna in a demonstrative immediately thought- her of a waterfall, toed with Miss- way, relieving of the original article. gether with a tuft- repaired to Alderman Thompson, and preferred a Miss Anna thereupon man Thomas' office ab- against her charge of assault and battery required assailant, who was arrested and to give bail for court.

### ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

**Regular Meeting—Petitions—Reports of Committees—The Poor Farm.**

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny was held yesterday (Thursday) evening, December 9, 1869.

**Select Council.**

Members present—Messrs. English, Faulkner, Hall, Long, Morrison, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Riddle, Reiter, Wettach, President McBrier and Clerk Oakley.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. English presented the petition of Henry Holdship praying for a new assessment to be made on the grading and paving of Madison avenue, and to have the same equitably charged upon the property abutting thereon. Referred to the Street Committee.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Hall presented the report of the Controller for the month of November, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1, Salaries | | $ 2,512 51 |
| " 3, Engines and Hose | | 44 27 |
| " 4, Printing | | 34 00 |
| " 5, Streets &c | | 1,067 19 |
| " 6, Wharves &c | | 29 50 |
| " 7, Surveys | | 371 05 |
| " 8, Police | | 3,778 12 |
| " 9, Contingent Fund | | 87 80 |
| " 11, Water Works | | 4 00 |
| " 14, Interest | | 51 92 |
| " 18, R. Grant | | 80 00 |
| | | $ 12,577 84 |

In addition to the above, the Treasurer has paid interest to the amount of $1,098 45 during the month, making the total expenditures $13,676 29.

The report was accepted, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the several amounts.

A communication from the Controller was also presented by Mr. Hall, recommending transfers in certain appropriations, which will leave a sufficient amount in each to carry it through the year.

The communication was accepted, and the Controller authorized to make the transfers.

Mr. Hall also presented an ordinance prepared by the Finance Committee, providing for the refunding of money paid by certain persons for sewerage assessments. The ordinance provides for the assessment of a tax annually, amounting to one-ninth of the whole sum to be levied, for a period of nine years. The second section provides how the money shall be paid out.

Mr. English moved to strike out the second section.

Mr. C. Patterson moved to postpone for two weeks.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the question recurring on the amendment of Mr. English to strike out the second section, it was also decided in the negative.

Mr. Hall then moved to add a section instructing the City Treasurer and City Engineer to ascertain what persons have claims against the city for sewerage assessments and issue to them certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest from Oct. 1st, 1870. Withdrawn.

Mr. McBrier moved to amend the second section by striking out that portion which provides that the payments of money and interest and add that it should be paid in the order in which the assessments had been paid.

Mr. Patterson amended by allowing interest from the 1st of October, 1870.

Mr. Hall as an amendment to the amendment moved that Aug. 1st, 1871, followed from the 1st of July, 1870. The amendment was adopted.

The second section was then adopted.

The ordinance as amended was then passed finally.

Mr. Riddle presented the report of the Committee on City Property, accompanying which was a resolution instructing the Controller to advertise for proposals for the stone work for the Second ward square fence. Report accepted and resolution adopted.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, chairman of the Street Committee, presented the report of the Committee in substance as follows: The Committee report adversely to taxing the city with the cost of sewer drops on Ridge avenue.

The construction of a sewer on Rope ally is recommended. The following ordinances were presented; requesting the tapping of sewers; grading of Chartiers street. Accompanying the report was the following:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Streets and Sewers be directed to have a new map of the city made as complete as possible, and that the engineer be instructed to procure the necessary information and include such portion of the reserved tract as the Committee may deem advisable.

The report was accepted and the resolution was adopted.

The ordinance for grading Chartiers street was passed finally.

An ordinance relating to tapping sewers, was read three times and passed.

An ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Rope alley, was taken up and after considerable discussion was lost.

The profile of grade of Butler plank road within the city line, was presented and adopted.

Report of viewers on Fulton street, Fifth ward, was received.

Mr. Riddle presented a communication from the Directors of the Poor relative to the purchase of the Poor Farm, recommending the purchase of the Ramaley farm, fourteen miles from the city, at a cost of $25,000, accompanied by which was a resolution authorizing the purchase.

The communication was received.

Mr. Patterson moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Poor Farm. Adopted.

Mr. Wettach presented the report of the Committee on Water; while under consideration,

Council adjourned.

**Common Council.**

President Slack in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. Comley, Gilliland, Grenet, Hanna, Hastings, Price, Kopp, Megraw, McNeill, Porter, Reineman, Seidle, Tate, Thompson, Voegtly, Warner and President Slack.

Minutes read and approved.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. Comley presented a remonstrance from citizens on Buena Vista street against the opening of said street from Canal to Jefferson streets.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Seidle, a petition from citizens of the Seventh ward, asking to be assessed only for cost of sewer abutting on north side of Madison street.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hastings, petition for lamp post on Hemlock street, between Poplar and Esplanade streets.

Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Warner, resolution for the erection of a lamp post on Sedgwick street, and on Franklin street at its intersection with Sedgwick street.

Referred to Gas committee.

Mr. Slack, petition for gas lamp on gas lamps on Webster street, Second ward. Referred to the Gas Committee.

ON THE FENCE.

Business from Select Council was acted upon.

The report of the Committee on City Property was received, asking for authority to advertise for proposals for furnishing stone foundations for the posts of the iron fence around City Hall. A discussion here sprang up in relation to the awarding of the former contract for the fence, it appearing as the sense of the Councils that this contract included the foundations. It was stated, however, that the contractor thought differently and refused to furnish the foundations. The matter was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution referring the report back and instructing the Committee to advertise for proposals for the fence, foundation and all, complete, and report the same to Councils.

SEWER BUSINESS.

The ordinance providing for the refunding of the excess paid by citizens on the sewers already constructed, was taken up and discussed at great length. The first section was adopted and the second rejected, when Council adjourned under the rules.

**South Pittsburgh Council.**

The Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh held a regular meeting yesterday (Thursday) evening, December 9th, 1869, at the office of Justice Barker.

Members present—Messrs. Kim, Brown, Sheargold, Williams and Burgess, Speers, who presided.

The Burgess stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the bill of Shouse & Scanlon, contractors, for paving, &c. The bill originally amounted to $2,291, upon which there is a credit of $900, leaving a balance of $1,791. The bill was for work done on Chestnut alley. There is a dispute as to $460 of the amount claimed, and Council was called to take action in the matter in consequence of the following notice:

SOUTH PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25, 1869.

*To the Council and Treasurer of the Borough of South Pittsburgh:*

You are hereby notified to not pay to Shouse & Scanlon (except for my use and to individual) any portion of money on account of their paving contract (Chestnut alley). By a contract between them and me, said money is due and payable to me, and not to Shouse & Scanlon. W. E. RICHARDS.

It appears that Mr. Richards became interested in the contract after the work was commenced, and is therefore claims a part of the amount due. It also appears that there was a mistake made in changing the grade of the alley, causing the bill to run several hundred dollars above the estimate.

The Burgess said that one member of Council, Mr. Kim, took the responsibility of authorizing the Regulator to change the grade of the alley, without consulting members of the Street Committee, or any other member of Council.

Mr. Kim said he had property on the alley, and he ordered the grading to be done because it was needed.

After an informal discussion of the matter, Mr. Richards appeared before the Council and produced an order from Shouse and Scanlon for the payment to him of $791 61, the amount claimed by him.

Mr. Shouse also came before the Council and produced an order from Mr. Scanlon, authorizing the payment of the amount of the bill to Mr. Shouse.

Mr. Richards desired to withdraw the notice above mentioned, and permission was granted.

Mr. Brown then moved that a warrant be drawn in favor of Shouse & Scanlon for the amount of the bill, minus the $460 in dispute. Carried.

Council then adjourned.

**Amusements.**

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The grand and entertaining sensation play "Formosa," will be presented to-night, on the occasion of the joint benefit of the charming artiste Miss Ada Harland and the genial and clever Mr. T. E. Morris. These artists have been drawing very fine houses, but none better than their high histrionic abilities warrant. On the occasion of their benefit to-night, we bespeak a very large audience, as they deserve that recognition from our amusement goers. We regret that "Formosa" will run no longer than this week, as the general interpreters are engaged to appear elsewhere next week.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Little Mac is still an immense card at the Old Theatre. The house is crowded nightly to see him in his antics. Madame Sanyeah, the beautiful female gymnast, who has been acting for the past week, is a general favorite. The entertainments are first class, and the entire company are stars in their profession. Remember the matinee to-morrow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Drummer Boy of Shiloh continues to draw immense houses, and will each evening give the thrilling historical war drama in better put upon the stage. To morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, a grand fashionable matinee will be held, at which children will be admitted at half price.

COMICO.—On Monday evening the King of Pantomimists will open at the Academy with a powerful troupe, including the Kiraify ballet troupe. A side splitting pantomime of Humpty Dumpty will be performed. A rare season of six nights fun may be confidently anticipated.

MASONIC HALL.—On next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings Theodore Thomas' Orchestral Concert organization will give two performances. This combination is pronounced by most eminent critics to be the best ever formed in the United States. A fashionable and brilliant audience will doubtless be in attendance.

THE MCNEERIES.—Buckley's Serenading Minstrels are playing to good houses at Masonic Hall.

**Robinson Township Teachers' Institute.**

According to previous adjournment, this Association met at school room No. 10, Prof. S. Wilkinson, instructor. The regular routine of exercises occupied the forenoon session of the Institute. At the close of the exercises of the pupils, addresses were made by different members of the Institute.

A motion to adjourn for one hour was made and carried, which closed the forenoon exercises. After partaking of an excellent dinner prepared by the ladies of the district, and an hour spent in converse, the Institute was again convened by the President taking the chair. After the recitation of miscellaneous pieces, the programme adopted at the last meeting of the Association was entered upon, and disposed of as follows: M. McFadden read a selection entitled "The Closing Year;" a lecture was then delivered by Prof. Alex. McMichael on the "Duty of Parents;" followed by T. Wilkinson, who read a selection entitled "Parody on the 'Old Oaken Bucket;'" also a selection was read by S. J. Glass, entitled "Socrates Snooks." The question, "*Resolved*, that the prosperity of a nation depends more on wealth than intelligence," was then discussed by J. Collier and E. Gregg on the affirmative, and C. Shaw and A. Tomer on the negative.

The next meeting of this Institute will be at school room No. 5, C. Shaw instructor, on December 18, for which time the following programme of of exercises has been prepared: Essays, Miss Fisher and Samuel Wilkinson; select readings, J. Collier, E. Gregg, M. McFadden; debate, J. J. Glass and A. Tomer on the affirmative, and T. Wilkinson and M. McFadden on the negative. Question—*Resolved*, that we suffer more from imaginary than real evils." Moss.

**The Weather.**

MESSRS. EDITORS: The record of the last lunar month presents the following: From the 3d of November to 3d of December, twenty-three cloudy and variable days, thirteen of snow, six of rain, seven of sunshine and sixteen of white frost and freezing days. Daily thermometer, 36 4-12 deg. River 3¼ feet of an average. The rain and snow days to be subtracted from the cloudy days, leaves the sunshine days. Temperature, same days of 1868, 43½, or 230 deg. colder for the month than 1869. The indications were nearer the reality than usual. The indications of the present month are not clear, but so far as my judgment is concerned, based on past experience and the general appearance of the atmosphere, and the snow presumed to be laying in the west and northwest, it will probably be a cloudy and moderately cold month, with the rivers skimmed with ice. Sleighing in the country, and a natural, cold winter, the beginning of which may be temporarily broken in upon by a January thaw about the 10th or 12th of January, the snow storms being the most numerous, making a cool and squally but healthy period.

INDICATIONS

Point to twenty-two cloudy and variable, four of rain, twelve snow and eight sunshine days.

The weather report may be looked for on the day of or the day after the first quarter of the moon.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8th, 1869. G. A.

**No Meeting.**—The committee on South Side consolidation did not hold a meeting, as advertised, last evening. It was postponed in consequence of the Schoeppe meeting.

### PETROLEUM ITEMS.

**Production for November—Developments—On Hand—Shipments—Cleveland Refineries Suspended, &c., &c.**

Advices from Parker's Landing on Saturday say that the pipes used for conveying the oil across the river to the cars have been swept away by the high water; and consequently small quantities of oil are being sold and conveyed away in boats at $5.50 to $6.00 per barrel.

Quite a number of oil refineries in Cleveland have stopped work, and it is estimated that over four hundred hands are out of employment. Manufacturers say the cause is the low price of refined, as compared with crude oil.

The Titusville *Herald* of Thursday says: The ratio of increase of the product, was not so great during the period under review as it was for any previous four months, yet the increase was not inconsiderable, having amounted to about 250 barrels daily. The total yield, as shown by the difference between stocks and shipments, amounted to 389,318 barrels, or a daily average of more the 13,300 barrels. About the 15th the prospect for a largely increased production were good, on account of the yield of the wells on the Foster farms having suddenly enlarged about 200 barrels daily, and several new wells yielding from twenty-five to one hundred barrels being struck.

Later in the month, however, the yield of the wells on the Farms named fell off materially, and there was a decline in the product of the wells in many of the old districts, which much reduced the rate of increase. The following report shows the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since January 1st, the product from January 1st to December 1st last year, and the average per day for the same time: Total shipments of Crude for November, of barrels of forty-five gallons each, 323,940; add to reduce to barrels of forty-three gallons each, 14,395; total shipment of barrels of forty-three gallons each, 338,335; stock on hand November 1st, 276,475; stock on hand December 1st, 357,658; add increase on December 1st, 61,183, total production during November, 398,858; average per day for thirty days, 13,317; production previously reported for 1869, 2,417,458; production since January 1st, 3,816,916; average per day for 334 days, 11,427; total production same time last year, 3,443,89½; average per day same time last year, 305 days, 10,196; average per day during November, last year, 10,275.

The largest increase on any one farm took place on the Independent tract, and amounted to a little more than 200 barrels daily. there was an enlargement in the product of the Parker's landing district of about 160 barrels in the daily average, the total daily yield of that district having reached 600 barrels daily against 300 barrels for the previous month.

To the yield of the Emery Brothers' tract, formerly the W. Scott Oil Company's tract, Upper Cherry Run, there was an enlargement of fifty barrels daily. There was an enlargement of a like amount in the yield at Enterprise, and one of eight barrels at Oil City and vicinity, and one of forty barrels at Pithole Creek, on the Allegheny river. The increase in the yield of the McClintockville Oil Company's tract reached ninety barrels.

That in the Allegheny river district between Oil City and Tideoute, in which is located Rockey Hollow, was about twenty five barrels. On the Curtin tract, Cherry Tree Run, there was an increase of twenty to twenty-five barrels; there was also other enlargements of minor importance on tracts and farms in various parts of the district. The yield of the Foster and Gregg farms averaged 280 barrels against 258, the average for the previous month. The greatest falling off as compared with the average for the previous month, took place on the A. and J. Buchanan farms at Rouseville, and amounted to 123 bbls.

In the Church Run district the decrease was about ninety barrels, and on the Story farm there was a decrease of fifty barrels; there was a decrease of twenty to thirty barrels on each of the four tracts or farms on upper Cherry Run, and on each of the three tracts or farms on Cherry Tree Run there was a decrease of ten to twenty barrels. The Shaffer, Clapp planter and Clapp farms the decrease was considerable, and on two of the tracts at Tidioute there was a slight decline.

The product at Pit Hole, Keach, Bean and Jamison in the vicinity is without noticeable alteration. In the Pleasantville district the product was less by perhaps fifty barrels daily than during the previous month.

The product of this district during October, exclusive of the Independent tract, was about 1,200 barrels, and for the month under review with the same tract excluded, it was 1,150 barrels.

The heavy shipments of October oversupplied the markets, and consequently there was a falling off during the month under review, a much smaller demand from the markets outside of the oil district, and the stock, in all hands, increased largely. The total stock on the morning of the 1st, amounted to 357,658 barrels—an increase of 61,183 barrels. This stock included the quantity in iron and wood on storage tanks; those on the hands of refiners and dealers and at the wells, and the amount that had been loaded in bulk boats in the Allegheny river, but which had not been considered as shipments. As nothing is known of this amount it is included in that in iron tankage.

The stock in the hands of dealers, refiners and pipe companies, in wooden storage tanks, aggregated 25,400 barrels, and was situated as follows: At Rynd farm, 2,000 barrels; on Cherrytree Run, 900; on Bull Run, 2500; at Tarpenning's Centre, 2,100; on Upper Cherry Run and vicinity, 3,950; at Pithole, 6,000; at Tidioute, 1,600; on Lower Cherry Run, 800; at Oil City, 1,700; at Miller, 2,100; at Titusville, 3,00, and at Story Farm, 500 barrels.

The number of wells in process of drilling on the 1st day of December was 14 less than on the 1st of the previous month, and about 30 less than on January 1st. Besides the 746 new wells drilling, there were on the 1st of this district and twenty to twenty five old wells which were being drilled into the sixth sand rock.

There were no new discoveries of territory made during the month, and the season's operations in the oil territory was not at all material excepting at Parker's Landing, between Lower Cherry Run and the Allegheny river, and at Oil City.

To other places than Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the shipments during November was much less than for the previous month, and the total shipment, as compared with that for October, shows a falling off in the daily average of over 2,000 barrels. The shipment to Pittsburgh was greatly stimulated by anticipations of a reduction in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight rates, and the means of transportation were employed to their greatest capacity. The shipment to New York fell off 64,000 barrels, that to Cleveland 30,000, and that to Boston 5,000. The increase in the shipments to Pittsburgh amounted to 25,000, and the total shipment to that place aggregated 91,000 barrels at 45 gallons. The shipment to Philadelphia was enlarged to about 11,000 barrels.

The amount moved by the Allegheny river was only 500 barrels, and was loaded at Parker's Landing.

The shipment of refined reached but 28,000 barrels—a decrease of 11,000 barrels.

The total shipment of Crude equivalent from January 1st to December 1st, 1869, reached 3,685,000 barrels against 3,508,000 during the same months last year.

The speculative movement which was inaugurated in October, was continued during the early part of November, and under it and an artificial scarcity of oil, prices were advanced from $5.00@5.65 on the Lower Creek, and $5.40 at Miller and Titusville, on the 1st, to $8.25 in the former, and $6.00 in the latter locality on the 8th. The advance was characterized by considerable excitement and activity. After quotations reached $6.00 on Lower Creek, well owners and dealers were unusually free sellers for both regular and future deliveries until the rise culminated about the 10th the markets broke in consequence of the large amounts that had been sold and a report that the "bulls" were unloading, and prices yielded. The decline lasted but a day or two, and was succeeded by a sharp advance to $5.90@6.00 and $6.50, according to location. Prices again receded, and were quoted on the 22d at 25 cents off the above. From the date named until the close the market was demoralized and panicky. Quotations declined rapidly, and on the 30th sales were made at $5.45 on the Upper Creek and $5.60@5.65 on the Lower Creek.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of T. H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for the county of Allegheny, Thursday, December 9, 1869:

Isabella Sharpe et al. to Nancy C. Orbock, Feb. 4, 1867, 1 lot No 78 and 79, Hastings plan, Sharpsburg ..... $ 75

Jane A. Mercer, to John Kahler, Dec. 2, 1869, lot 43 Peddle's plan, Carroll street, Allegheny city ..... 1,000

Joseph S. Ash to Evan M. Davis, June 16, 1869, 1 in Nos. 12 and 13, Mixon's plan, 22d ward ..... 1,000

Thomas Bailey et al. to Henry Baer, Sept. 30, 1869, lot No. 16, Irwin's plan, Fifth town ship ..... 600

Elizabeth F. Denney to Hannah Buckley, Sept. 4, 1868, lot No. 18, Denny's plan, Union ..... 1,000

A. P. Morton to Pat. Dean, Nov. 25, 1869, lot on Mt. Morton's supplemental plan, Lower St. Clair township ..... 400

Thos. C. Patterson to John P. McCune, June 22, 1869, tract of land 15 1-4 p. e. township, containing 15 acres 3 2-10 perches ..... 5,300

Samuel Young to Robert Marshall, Nov. 15, 1869, 39 acres and 23 perches in Ross township ..... 3,700

### MARRIED:

HUGHES—CRAWFORD—On Thursday evening, Nov. 25th, 1869, at the parsonage, by the Rev. J. S. Lemon, Mr. SAMUEL HUGHES to Miss MAGGIE E. CRAWFORD, all of Pittsburgh.

LINTON—DARRAGH—On Wednesday, Dec. 8th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, Shar. S., Pa., by Rev. I. C. Ferguson, D.D., President of the Pittsburgh Female College, Mr. A. L. LINTON, of Rochester, Pa., and Miss ANNIE DARRAGH, youngest daughter of James Darragh, Esq.

CRAWFURD—CALDWELL—On December 9 1869, by the Rev. T. H. Hanna, Mr. WILLIAM CRAWFORD and Miss MATILDA CRAWFORD, all of Pittsburgh, Pa.

### DIED.

DIER T—On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, FREDERICK DIERET Sr., aged sixty-two years.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Forbes street, between Pride and Marion streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS—On Wednesday, December 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Mrs. LAURAL WILLIAMS.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Dean, Reg., Liberty Road, near East Liberty, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave J. H. Myers & Son, Penn street, above Canal, at 1½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MALONEY—On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ANN MALONEY, aged 74 years.

MALONEY—On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., Mr. JAMES MALONEY, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 50 Sandusky street, Allegheny city, to-day, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FERGUSON—On Dec. 9, 1869, CHARLES H. FERGUSON, aged 6 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

### UNDERTAKERS

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**APPLES.—200 bbls Choice** WINTER APPLES, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

### NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., *not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

### WANTS.

**WANTED.—TO BORROW.**—$3,000.—Three thousand dollars in sums of $500 or more, for two or three years, at 6 per cent. interest. A first mortgage on first-class property given as security. Address, immediately, X. X., GAZETTE OFFICE.

**WANTED.—TWO BOYS**—Apply at MOONEY'S BASKET FACTORY, Fremont street, Pleasant Valley, Allegheny.

**WANTED—AGENTS.—To can** vass Pennsylvania for the sale of Gardner's Improved Sodium Safe. Guaranteed to preserve the labor of Mechanics. Enquire at Morgan House, Second ward, Allegheny City. 9*

**WANTED.—A Gentleman and** lady boarder, to occupy a comfortable room, on second floor, with boarding, at reasonable rates, in a very pleasant locality, Allegheny City. Address C. H., GAZETTE OFFICE.

**WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE**, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS (16 to 18) and MEN, at $18 per week. Employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

**WANTED—An AGENT for this** city to sell the celebrated HARTMAN & BEARDSLEY SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street.

H. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

**WANTED,—AGENTS every**where to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price only $25. Will knit 250,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Will find pleasant quarters, constant employment and good wages at the Mines of the

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**TO-LET.—A Furnished Room** suitable for two single men or gentlemen and wife, at 173 SECOND AVENUE.

**TO LET.—One large FRONT** ROOM, second story, suitable for Gentlemen and Lady or two gentlemen, with board, at No. 94 FIFTH AVENUE.

**TO-LET—TWO FURNISHED** SLEEPING ROOMS, Inquire at 314 Penn street.

**TO-LET.—ROOM.—A Furnish**ED FRONT ROOM, very desirable, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 31 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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**FOR SALE—HORSE, CARRI**AGE, BUGGY, HARNESS, &c.—A span of fine, sound, kind and gentle horses, 15 hands high, 6 years old, olive shape or chubby, sound and all gentle. A two-horse carriage, shifting top buggy, one-horse buggy, and single harness. All for sale cheap. Can be seen at the Eagle Livery Stable, on Ross street, between Diamond alley and